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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Claim That Annexation Must Come Before Both Houses.

NOT TWO-THIRDS IN THE SENATE

Final Passage Seems Probable—Hawaiian Delegation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Hawaii will be annexed to the United States by the course followed in the absorption of Texas. This is the program developed late tonight and made public through the calling of a special meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator Davis. His promised action of calling up the treaty in the Senate today was postponed by reason of the early adjournment out of respect to the memory of Senator George.

Party lines have been drawn so closely since the President's message was sent in that the friends of annexation have been unable to secure the promise of the 60 votes necessary to put through the treaty. In fact, the figures given out by a friend and advocate of annexation tonight show that only 54 votes are assured for ratification.

To offset these conditions, however, there is a doubtful list of 15. The out and out opponents of the treaty number 13. This figuring shows a loss of three to the ratification group since the extra session, they having passed to the doubtful list, while as many went into the opposition column.

With only six votes needed the ratification men feel certain that they should win, but they prefer to make the movement an entire national one by taking up the Morgan bill and giving the House a chance to act. The opponents admit the presence of a majority, but hope to win over many votes during the debate. This will have the effect of producing long delay before the voting for the opposition has many strong fighters.

The Morgan bill should pass the House by a majority approaching 100 if the comment heard by the annexationists is a guide. Congressman Barham, who is a warm advocate of the measure, said tonight that he was surprised by the amount of interest shown in annexation. While his meetings have been largely with Republicans, he says he has not found one outspoken anti-annexationist. On the other hand, he has found so many men who favor the plan that he is convinced the bill for annexation would have a great majority in the House. Speaker Reed, it is understood, is opposed to the bill, but would not go to the length of preventing consideration of an Administration measure.

The feeling tonight is that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will decide to press the Morgan bill, as Senator Davis has announced his intention to insist upon a consideration of the question at once.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Says Hawaiian Islands Should Be Annexed.

That part of President McKinley's message to Congress which treats of Hawaiian affairs is as follows:

By a special message, delivered the 16th day of June last, I laid before the Senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of discussions through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the Islands and their intimate commercial dependency upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the Islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, before offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time, coming

about as a natural result of strengthening the ties that bind us to those Islands, be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

The treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the Islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall be, the political relations thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the Federal laws to the Territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar conditions thereof, the regulation of needs labor therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated to Congress. If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchise of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our Nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the Islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This Government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter further than to evince its kindest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest, as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this Government and the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people, is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24th last to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1885 in regard to the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua plans of the entire work of construction of such canal, is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

HAWAIIANS ARRIVE.

Commissioners Reach Washington and Commence Work.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The anti-annexation campaign took on new life this evening with the arrival of a commission of native Hawaiians, whose purpose is to prevent the ratification of the treaty. Col. John Richardson, Joseph N. Kaula, William Auld and D. Kalakalan comprise the party, and they lost no time in getting to work when they reached their quarters at the Ebbitt House. The great petition they bear, which, it is claimed, bears the names of more than half the natives on the Islands, will be presented to the Senate at once.

It is understood by Senator White that Colonel Richardson, who is at the head of the party, carries letters to many of the leading men in the upper house, and will get to work on them tomorrow. He will endeavor to arrange interviews with Senators and is hopeful of securing an audience with the Foreign Relations Committee.

"We represent every native on the Islands," said Colonel Richardson tonight. "I do not believe Sam Parker carries his own family with him. There is intense hatred of him in many parts of the Island for the stand he has taken. No one believes he is in earnest. We will endeavor to show the Senators that there is but one opinion in the native mind, and if we can we will prevent the absorption of the country by the United States. We may be joined later by some Americans who are opposed to annexation, and they may be able to strengthen our fight. We shall stay until we see that we are of no more use in the contest."

There is some nervousness in the annexation camp over the fact that during the recess some of the men who had their minds made up are now in doubt. Senator Frye, who is one of the most radical of the annexation party, now feels that there is doubt of a two-thirds vote on the treaty. In that case there will be no time lost in introducing

ing a joint resolution for the annexation of the Islands and pushing it on the Senate side.

Castle will put in this kind of resolution tomorrow so that it will be before the House. While the annexationists feel that they do not have the full vote needed the anti-annexationists know they have not enough votes in either house to prevent the passage of such a resolution. The only thing they have to hope for is prolonging of the fight. This was admitted by a leader of the opposition fight today.

SACRAMENTO, December 6.—The Council of Federated Trades tonight adopted strong resolutions against the annexation of Hawaii. The presence of thousands of Asiatics in the Islands and their low-priced labor is made the basis for the protest.

CALLS IT AUTONOMY.

Blanco Issues Statement on Cuban Affairs.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The World publishes a cable signed statement of General Blanco, in which he says: "The autonomy which Spain freely offers to Cuba is genuine and complete. It is more than has been asked for by the Autonomist party. It is more than is implied by the 'Autonomy of Cadix.' The crown merely reserves the functions of foreign relations, the Supreme Court and navy and war departments. All the powers which have colonies retain these, the natural attributes of a mother country. The Cubans have home rule. They may enact their own laws, interpret them and execute them."

"For a sufficient time to allow the manufacturing interests of Spain to adjust themselves to the new foreign competition there will be maintained a differential duty in their favor, but ultimately the disposition of its tariff regulations will be wholly in the power of Cuba."

"Peace will follow the establishment of the new regime. God willing, I hope to finish its implantation within a month. One-half of the insurgents have died from tireless pursuit, hunger and disease. Ninety per cent of them were whites. Today the so-called 'Army of Liberty' is mostly a collection of mulattoes and blacks, under leaders of every color and country. Such men do not fight for a principle."

"I shall attack the insurgents upon their own ground, and in their own way. With my regular troops and native assistance I expect shortly to break the backbone of the rebellion. Your Indian fighter, General Crook, adopted those tactics, and the English employ them in India. In short, the duration of this war is simply a matter for you American people to decide. If you continue to allow filibustering expeditions to leave your shores against the efforts of your Government, you will enable the insurgents to at least in part keep up the war against Spain, against their own interests, against the interests of Cuba, and against the interests of American citizens."

FOR OPEN DISCUSSION.

Friends Believe Annexation Cause Will Be Benefited.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations did not consider the Hawaiian treaty today, as expected, the friends of the measure believing that there was greater strength for annexation if more time was given to the preliminary consideration of the matter. The belief continues strong, however, that there will be a favorable report of the Morgan bill, and the next step will be a hard one, for the debate will not end speedily.

Both sides desire open sessions. Senator Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee said today that he favored the passage of the bill for the reason that it would offer an opportunity to show up the sugar trust, which alone opposed the measure and has a strong lobby here to fight it. Meanwhile the agents of the trust say they are sure if the full meaning of annexation is exposed the people will soon show that they do not want annexation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. Its Work Will Probably Be Commenced To-day.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold its first meeting Thursday, when Chairman Hitt will name the sub-committee which will consider the several questions of Cuba, Hawaii, etc. The River and Harbor Committee will meet the early part of next week. Already strong pressure is being brought to bear for the preparation of a river and harbor bill. The indications are that it will result in the reporting of such a bill notwithstanding efforts toward retrenchment.

LETTERS AT HAND

Calm Estimates of the Situation Are Received.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. THURSTON

Much Newspaper Talk Without Basis of Fact—Battle Lines Not Yet Marked—Opinions.

(Extracts from a San Francisco letter of December 3. The writer is a business man of California who has large interests in Hawaii.)

"Already the subject of annexation is being pushed into prominence at Washington, but the situation at the start is not so encouraging as we had hoped to see."

"The enemies to annexation are claiming everything in sight and avow that a number of Senators who were favorable to annexation at the extra session of Congress, have now changed their views and are out and out workers against the project, and that it will be impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate for the ratification of the treaty."

"Many outside of Congress who are friendly to the cause predict that the treaty will be abandoned and that the friends of annexation in Congress will have to fall back upon Morgan's joint resolution as being the surest method of the attainment of their desires."

"All such opinions, however, are mere conjectures at this early stage of the proceedings, and we can but think that a little later there will be developments more encouraging to the plan of ratification of the treaty by the Senate."

"Mr. Thurston wires today that the situation is not developed sufficiently to enable any decision as to the course to be followed; that there is no present intention to abandon the treaty, and the Republican leaders are giving the subject earnest attention. He states further that the decision as to course of action will probably await the return of the President from his home in Canton (where he has gone to the deathbed of his mother) and that the opposition is not as strong as indicated in the papers."

"However, whatever course may be pursued there is bound to be a desperate struggle and we shall be glad when the lines are narrowed down to those of actual warfare, and the issues that are to be met are clearly defined: we will, we hope, be able to give you more definite news by the next opportunity."

There was annexation talk everywhere yesterday. The dispatch news of the Senate estimate was not news at all to a few people here. The exact facts were told in a letter that has been here nearly three months, and that was sent from New York by a gentleman working for annexation.

Advices to the Foreign Office here are brief, with very little as to actual information that has not been at hand for some time. The campaign is simply in process of shaping itself.

Jas. B. Castle, Secretary of the Legation at Washington, writes that the opposition is beginning to show activity, but has made no gain so far. The friends of annexation are laboring earnestly, and have so far, found nothing which shakes their confidence in the belief that the treaty can be put through the Senate.

P. C. Jones received a number of letters on various phases of the situation. From these he has no cause to change his opinion as to the ultimate success of the annexation project. Those who oppose the measure are exerting themselves to the limit, and as has been known all along, will be able to make a stubborn resistance. Mr. Jones believes that much of the newspaper talk is inspired by anti-annexationists, and that some of the articles of gloomy hue are put forth simply as feelers.

B. F. Dillingham is satisfied with the outlook. He says the Senate is anchored to the will of the American people and the majority of the members of Congress cannot get away from it. Some of the leaders of the opposition are inclined to manoeuvre, but are simply pushing against a solid wall that can never yield.

Mr. J. B. Atherton fails to see anything discouraging in the dispatches. As to the voting strength, there is nothing new by the Mariposa. From the very first the final supreme effort of the opposition has been expected very much as it was presented. About every movement made or statement of

ferred has been anticipated. Mr. Atherton has always been careful in his statements of views on succeeding steps, but feels certain on the arrival of a satisfactory result amid a noisy protest.

R. P. Rithet, who has all along been a firm friend and effective advocate of the cause of the Islands, writes that there need be no alarm over what may appear on the face to be news of a negative nature. The opposition is having its first innings and is making a big noise. Mr. Rithet declares he is utterly unable to conceive that the annexationists can fail. The situation as it has existed for months insures against defeat.

A number of citizens received letters in which different views as to the route to annexation were given. Some say the treaty will go through the Senate with the required two-thirds vote. Others believe there will be a long fight in Congress with the outcome of the passage of a joint resolution, by a rousing big majority in each branch.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.

Judges Decide Hawaii Should Not Be Annexed.

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.), December 3.—Yale orators carried an intercollegiate audience by storm here this evening, the home debaters winning in their 10th meeting with Harvard in a close and spirited forensic contest on the question, "Resolved, That the United States Should Annex the Hawaiian Islands."

Yale defended the negative side, which won the battle. This is Yale's third victory over Harvard during the 10 years.

The debate was held in College street hall. Many of the distinguished alumni of both universities were in attendance, while many statesmen of even national reputation were interested listeners. Chauncey M. Depew, Yale '56 presided. The speakers representing Yale were: H. A. Jump, '99; J. K. Clark, '99; and H. W. Fisher, '98.

Harvard's representatives were: William Morse, '00; J. A. Keith, S. P., and C. Grilk, '98.

Each debater took 12 minutes in opening and 5 minutes in rebuttal. Yale's strongest attack on Harvard's argument was her denial that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands would strengthen this country from a strategic point, but that the possession of the Islands would weaken her and cause her a vast item of expense in defending them.

After the debate the judges, who were W. B. Hornblower and J. J. McCook of New York City and Prof. W. B. Merrill of Columbia University, were in session but 15 minutes when they rendered their decision, and the announcement was greeted with the heartiest of applause. It was unanimous.

Mr. Depew made a witty address while the judges were deliberating. At the conclusion of the contest the Yale Union tendered the Harvard debaters and visitors a banquet in the New Haven House.

CUBAN AFFAIRS COME UP.

Start Session of Senate On Third Day.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Today's session of the Senate occupied less than an hour, the time principally being consumed by the members in the presentation of memorials, resolutions and bills. A resolution presented by Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should recognize the political independence of Cuba was made the subject of some remarks by the Nebraska Senator, in the course of which he criticized the President for not carrying into effect the pledge of the Republican party made in its last national platform to recognize the independence of the Cubans. At the conclusion of Allen's speech the Senate, on motion of Hoar, adjourned as a further mark of respect to the late Representative Ashley B. Wright of Massachusetts.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL LISTED. Ten Million Dollars Given as Its Capital Stock.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The sugar trust has a running mate in the "unlisted department" of the New York Stock Exchange. The committee today admitted to quotation \$10,000,000 capital stock of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company of California. The concern owns plantations and works. It reports its assets as \$2,915,470.44, and its liabilities as \$1,123,050.45, leaving a difference of \$2,771,419.99 to represent the capital stock. The officers of the company are H. Spreckels, president; Charles S. Wheeler, vice-president; C. A. Spreckels, M. S. Wilcox and B. J. Hoffacker, directors. The secretary is J. H. Sanford.

OF 8TH CIRCUIT

Distinguished American Judge Now in Honolulu.

HON. HENRY CLAY CALDWELL

Lawmaker—Soldier—On the Bench at 31—Long Term of Service. Some of His Utterances.

One of the foremost men of the American Judiciary is at present living in Honolulu. He took up his residence here a month ago and will remain till well into next spring. This distinguished citizen of the Great Republic is Henry Clay Caldwell, United States Circuit



JUDGE HENRY CLAY CALDWELL.

Judge, with his home at Little Rock, Ark. Judge Caldwell, wife and daughter now at Honolulu.

For some years Judge Caldwell has spent each winter in Arizona. He found the climate of that region beautiful, but the place was not liked by Mrs. or Miss Caldwell. Some months ago a friend suggested that the family give the Hawaiian Islands a trial. Several letters of inquiry were sent by the Judge to acquaintances who had visited Honolulu. The person most enthusiastic in advice to make the trip to the Pacific coast was Judge Rose of Little Rock. He had been here a short time several years ago and declared that Honolulu was the most delightful spot on earth. Judge Rose is the leading attorney of his state and a gentleman noted for his general ability and high culture. His plan was adopted. Judge Caldwell said yesterday that he had not yet been here long enough to pass a final opinion on the climate, but that he found everything quite to his liking.

An extremely pleasant man to meet is this Judge of the United States Circuit Court. He is tall and strong and erect. In years he might be said to be well advanced. He does not show age. Though advanced for age and reputation, his step is firm, his eye is clear, his hand-grip heavy and his voice cheerful. All his life he has been a worker and a thinker and mental effort has been upon him upon his face. His face is large, finely chiseled and often a smile lights it up. There are whiskers and moustache touched with gray. The shaggy head carried the broad-brimmed black hat that is most worn in the southwest and south. Judge Caldwell is companionable, but he has been a profound student of the problems of his time. In making expression upon live questions he speaks rapidly and with confidence. Each sentence is a convincing argument—almost. At any rate he talks logically, directly and with force.

Judge Henry Clay Caldwell has been in public life nearly half a century. As to years of service he ranks second in the array of veterans on the Federal bench. He was a judge at 31. This visitor was born in Virginia. By his parents he was taken to the wilderness that is now the proud State of Iowa. Then that territory was swarming with Indians, with whom the elder Caldwell had business for the Government. The present Judge studied law, was admitted to the bar, was twice elected to the Legislature. From the law-making halls he went into the Union ranks when the Civil War opened. He served throughout that awful struggle and was a cavalry officer who saw much campaigning in Arkansas and after the war ended made himself a home at Little Rock. In the capture of which place he had assisted. He had just entered upon practice at law when he was made United States District Judge. His elevation to the Circuit bench came from President Harrison. It was from personal knowledge of the character and worth of the young lawyer that President Lincoln considered him the best fitted man in sight for the trying requirements of the situation and the position. He had been major and colonel of his regiment and had been recommended for promotion for brilliant action and planning. Before the war he had been considered the brightest of the young lawyers in his section. It was in 1889 that Judge Caldwell was raised to the Circuit bench. His Cir-

cuit includes the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. This is nearly one-fourth the area of the whole United States.

Much might easily be expected of a man holding such a position as Judge Caldwell occupies. He is the author of many addresses and opinions that are accepted as literature. Of late years he has become more and more prominent by a series of decisions affecting railway and other corporations. Outside the court room he has given utterance to decided views on economic subjects. Following are brief extracts from writings by Judge Caldwell, who by a contributor to the Arena, the reform periodical, is called "A Just Judge":

"Money was created to be a circulating medium—a measure of value and a legal tender in payment of debts; and it only performs its true function when actively employed in settling balances, facilitating exchanges and in industrial pursuits. It is a barren thing, it gives birth to nothing. Horses and cattle multiply and increase the wealth of the country, farms and factories yield their productions, but money is as incapable of producing anything as a yard-stick or a half-bushel."

"It may be endowed by law with the

citizen the option of seeking his redress in such tribunals, or by intervention in the court appointing the receiver."

"The court is asked to apply to the employees in its service the principles of the early statutes, which, by the imposition of heavy pains and penalties, forced laborers to work at fixed wages, and made it an offence to seek to increase them or to quit the service of their employer. The period of compulsory personal servitude, save as a punishment for crime, has passed in this country."

"It is due to the receivers and managers of this property to say that they have not questioned the right of the labor organization to appear and be heard in court in this matter, and that what they have said about these organizations has been in commendation of them and not in disparagement."

"Men in all stations and pursuits of life have an undoubted right to join together for resisting oppression, or for mutual assistance, improvement, instruction, and pecuniary aid in time of sickness and distress. Such association commonly takes place between those pursuing the same occupation and possessing the same interest. This is particularly true of men engaged in the mechanical arts and in all labor pursuits where skill and experience are required. The legality and utility of these organizations can no longer be questioned."

CHURCH ELECTION

Annual Meeting Held by Central Union People.

Incumbents Chosen to Succeed Themselves—Sunday School Nominations Confirmed.

Central Union's regular annual church meeting last evening was not largely attended on account of the bad weather. About 100 of the most active members were present. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, though there were no contests for the various places filled by election. The meeting was held immediately at the conclusion of the mid-week prayer service. This was the result of the church election, all the incumbents being chosen to serve again:

Deacons—W. D. Alexander and Henry Waterhouse.

Deaconesses—Miss H. S. Judd, Mrs. Andrew Brown.

Standing Committee members—Rev. S. E. Bishop and W. A. Bowen.

Clerk—W. W. Hall.

Treasurer—W. O. Atwater.

By the provisions of a resolution adopted during the year, the treasurer is made an ex-officio member of the Standing Committee.

At the adjournment of the church meeting there was a session of the church and congregation, the Rev. D. P. Birnie again presiding. These were the election results:

Trustees of the First Class—Col. W. F. Allen, J. O. Carter and S. M. Damon. Colonel Allen succeeds Hon. Chas. R. Bishop who declines to serve longer on account of his continued absence from the Islands. James A. Hopper was elected a trustee of the third-class in place of Chas. M. Cooke, who sends his resignation from Oakland, where he now resides. Mr. Cooke expressed regret at being compelled to discontinue active work for the church.

The officers for Central Union Sunday School are presented to the meeting of church and congregation by a nominating committee for ratification. Chairman J. B. Atherton submitted the following list which was approved by unanimous vote:

Superintendent—Col. Geo. de la Vergne.

Assistant Superintendent—W. E. Beckwith.

Superintendent Intermediate Department—Mrs. Robt. Andrews with Miss Ella B. Snow as assistant.

Superintendent Primary Department—Mrs. H. E. Coleman, with Miss Charlotte Hall for assistant.

Secretary—E. A. Jones.

Treasurer—W. J. Forbes.

For the prayer meeting early in the evening, there had been a fair attendance and besides the singing, there was earnest consideration of the duties and responsibilities of church membership.

The annual roll call of Central Union was held some time ago. After the end of the year the reports for 1897 will be presented and will have the customary publication in pamphlet. These will go to make up the Tenth Year Book. Besides progress of all branches of religious work there can be reported a flourishing condition of the church society.

Forestry.

Messrs. Giffard, Hackfeld and Dr. Walter Maxwell, as the Forestry Committee, yesterday reported to the directors of the Planters' Association the result of the consultation of the previous day with the Cabinet. It is believed that an arrangement will be made, whereby a survey of extensive districts will be made by a competent forestry engineer, who will submit plans and suggestions.

ON FIRST VOYAGE

Schooner Mildred in With a Cargo of Lumber.

New Craft Built at Eureka—Made a Fairly Good Run—The Owners. Captain—Crew.

The American schooner Mildred, reported off port late on Tuesday, came in yesterday morning, 27 days for Eureka, with a cargo of 542,844 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. She experienced light S. W. winds all the way to port. Wm. Kindlen is the master of the Mildred. The vessel is discharging at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

The Mildred is one of the trimmest little vessels that has ever visited this port and, although not built particularly for trade between this and Pacific Coast ports, it is to be hoped that she will continue to run here.

This is the maiden trip of the Mildred and, all things considered, her passage from Eureka was not a bad one. Her keel was laid in Fairhaven, Humboldt County, Cal., August 17, 1897, and she sailed from Eureka, November 17th, with a full load of lumber for this port. Three months spent in the construction of such a fine vessel is a pretty good record, and H. D. Bendixen, the builder, succeeded in making a success of his work.

The dimensions of the Mildred are as follows: Length over all, 157 feet; width, 36 feet; depth, 12 feet 2 inches and tonnage 412. She is beautifully built and has a cabin very comfortably furnished.

Captain Kindlen, master of the Mildred, is a typical skipper with a very jovial countenance and is polite and civil to any one with whom he comes in contact. To say that his men are fond of him is sufficient to show that he must be a skipper well worth having. For several years he has been master of vessels running between Pacific Coast ports.

There are eight men all told aboard the new schooner, captain included.

The Mildred is owned by a number of men in San Francisco. The managing owner is M. Akmann of that city.

After discharging her lumber here, the Mildred will go to Kahului, Maui, to load sugar for San Francisco.

Officers Chosen.

Court Camoes, No. 8116, A. O. F. elected the following officers for the ensuing term, at a summoned meeting last evening.

J. P. C. R.—M. A. Gonsalves.

C. R.—H. H. Williams.

S. C. R.—J. Frias.

Treasurer—F. Wood, P. C. R.

F. S.—J. P. Dias.

R. S.—A. H. R. Vieira, P. C. R.

S. W.—A. F. Souza.

J. W.—M. A. Peixoto.

S. B.—M. Costa.

J. B.—T. P. Melim.

Physician—L. F. Alvarez, M. D.

People who have attained great age despite the use of tobacco and alcohol have been blessed with large lung capacity, so that their blood has been thoroughly aerated and oxygenized and the evil effects of the tobacco and liquor neutralized.

Ayer's

Cherry

Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's

Cherry

Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

A GENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Good Baking Powder

cannot be sold for 25 cents or 30 cents a pound. Cream of tartar is expensive and cream of tartar is necessary to good baking powder.

"Cheap" baking powder either contains alum (which is bad for the insides) or is badly made (does not do the work) or is weak.

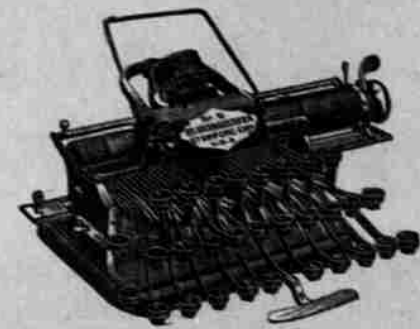
Really cheap baking powder cannot be sold for these prices; but the cheapest of all is *Schilling's Best*—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

A practical, low-priced, portable, key board TYPEWRITER.

PRICE

\$35.00.



PRICE

\$35.00.

A machine that equals any of the high-priced ones in capacity and quality of work and excels them all in convenience. Weight of machine 6½ pounds. With case 10½ pounds. Send for catalogue.

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

F. C. ATHERTON, Agent.

EXHIBITION!

Holiday Season
1897.

A Sale Exhibition of OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, will open on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH

At the Art Rooms of the

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LD.

Fifty Art Gems of Island Scenery at prices within the reach of all. These works represent the latest and best efforts of Hawaii's favorite artist.

A new invoice of PICTURE MOULDING just to hand.

Etchings, Photographures, Aquagraphs!

Henshaw's Platinotypes! Iridium Photographs!

WATER COLORS

By Mrs. Kelley and Miss Parke.

Hand-Painted China.

By Miss Nolte and Miss Towne.

The Very Newest Fads in LAMPS and SHADES to arrive by the Australia.

Holiday Goods!

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

STILL "ONWARD"

Expansion of the Oahu Railway's Plant.

THE TWO NEW LOCOMOTIVES

Heavier Than Old Ones—Improved Pattern—New Steel Laid—Curves Reduced—Bridges.

The broad and ceaseless energy shown in the improvement and extension of the plant of the business of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, is characteristic of the shrewd and tireless man at the head of the corporation. Mr. B. F. Dillingham's remarkable enterprise has rather become a feature of the city, but new instances of it are being brought into evidence as each year rolls around. Those who knew the Oahu railway when it was on paper, and who saw it actually materialize, are scarcely yet prepared to give full credit for what has been accomplished.

Within the past few months—since the construction of the line beyond Waianae has been in progress, improvements in the equipment and rolling stock have been made with a dash and expenditure that would seem almost reckless to the ultra-conservative, but those on the outside are beginning to see that each new movement is fully warranted before it is launched.

The bark Nunanu brought the finest Baldwin locomotive that the company owns, and a duplicate of this new iron horse is being taken from the ship Spies. Both these new engines have six drivers as against four on the old machines. They are capable of greater speed and have more power than the old locomotives. They weigh 30 tons each. This size seems small when compared to broad gauge engines, but it is remarkable as narrow gauge locomotives go. One of these new machines is already in use and the men who are familiar with such things are delighted with it. It was erected in the newly built machine shop of the company under the supervision of Master Mechanic Henry Roberts and was more than a success on the trial trip. A locomotive brought out for the Oahu plantation was also put together in the shop of the Railway Company. The railway's engine has not yet been named. A number of the employees desire to honor the general manager in this case, but have not yet obtained his consent. He is partial to native names for the locomotives.

The Spies had as portion of its cargo eight and one-half miles of rails that will be laid for the extension around Kaena Point. Much new steel has been laid by the company during the past few months, lighter rail being replaced. There is now 33-lb. steel all the way from Halawa, near Moanalua to Waianae. The Peerless Preserving Paint Company has just finished painting 14 miles of rail to protect it from rust.

About the middle of the summer the Railway Company decided to remove all the old bridges on the entire line and put in new ones. This was a big job, requiring many thousands of feet of heavy lumber and an immense amount of work. This task was entrusted to Jas. Carter, the company's chief carpenter. The first thing he did was to devise a pile driver that could be used all the time without forcing trains to stop. He fixed up a trestle arrangement that is strong, successful and ingenious and that has saved a lot of time and bother and money. Within a really short space of time 25 new bridges have been put in without ever stopping work on a given job during working hours or flagging a train to halt. Few indeed are the railways in the United States that can show any achievement of this sort.

A number of curves have been straightened out to insure greater safety and to permit a higher speed schedule. The notable curves reduced within the past few weeks were at Waipio, Halawa and "Cape Horn." This work was undertaken at a season when there was not an extraordinary rush of traffic on the line and has been carried through without waits or accidents. The plan is the same that has been adopted but just recently by leading railway lines in the United States.

Around the depot and wharf in the city the railway people are carrying on a large amount of work. Considerable numbers of men are being employed and much money is being expended. A small dredger is deepening the wharfage room at the new scow landing. This landing is 110 feet long. The mud brought to the surface is dumped on cars and used in filling in basins near the depot and shops, where still other buildings are to be erected. Within

six weeks past the depot has been completely rearranged and very much altered inside. This is to have better facilities for increased business in immediate sight and prospective.

All the power machinery in the new shop is now in use daily. A big steam engine is prominent. The new tools are of the latest improved patterns from the best foundries in the United States. In fact everything that cannot be made here is imported from the United States. New engines enforced an enlargement of the round house and for the repair and manufacture of cars a large new carpenter shop is soon to be added to the list of buildings. A number of cars have been constructed here already.

The business of the Railway Company gets a big impetus from the new Oahu plantation and the Waianae extension beyond or from Ewa. Much of what will develop out of the extension beyond Waianae, where the graders are now working by the hundreds, is still private to Mr. Dillingham. Of course he expects not a little from the fertile territory near Waianae and beyond Kaena Point, in the vicinity of Waialua. Then it will be "On to Kahuku." But before that, according to those who claim to know all about plans for new sugar estate, there may be well under way still another great plantation mauka of Waialua.

HE HAD A REGRET

Opportunity Tale of Col. McLean, Late N.G.H.

Missed Fame and Fortune by Coming to Hawaii—Brazilian Offer That Was Refused.

Robt. H. McLean, who was well known here when he was Colonel Commanding the National Guard of Hawaii had a "regret" story that was appealing. Almost any man can tell you several instances of permitting "chances" or opportunities to get away. Few fellows in active life however,



COL. R. H. McLEAN.

have had the experience of missing \$20,000 in gold, unending fame and a fine permanent position.

McLean had for private reasons given up a commission in the United States Navy. He came of a good but poor family and went through Annapolis and into the line entirely on his own merits. General Fremont's son was his chum at the academy. McLean was an oar and football player. He had fine courage but a bit too much of a temper.

After leaving the service, McLean was tactician for a prominent military college. Then he had some sort of an assignment abroad for an American ordnance company. He was an authority on heavy pieces, high explosives and rapid fire batteries. McLean was simply passing away time between Washington and New York when the Admiral De Mello revolution of Brazil reached its greatest proportions. One day, the American was summoned from the capital to the metropolis. By a friend he was presented to the Brazilian commissioners at that time well located in New York. These gentlemen had purchased the steamer El Cid. Her name was changed to Nichteroy. Her most important gun was a Zallinsky Dynamite cannon with the muzzle sticking clear over the bow. Her crew was a very rough gang recruited in New York.

Said the commissioner to McLean: "You have been highly recommended to us. We should like to engage you. The task is simple. The pay will be big. Take command of the Nichteroy. Make such changes in officers and crew as you like. Complete taking on supplies within ten days. Then sail. Steer for Rio harbor. De Mello has possession of it with all our navy. Engage him if he does not flee. We believe he will run. If he stands your dynamite gun can sink his flagship. Then the rest will surrender. You get \$10,000 and become Admiral of the Brazilian navy."

This is the way McLean tells the remainder of the episode: "I asked for \$10,000 more right on the spot. They said yes and I think it would have been the same if I had asked for \$50,000. The money was to be deposited conditionally in a New York bank. The interview ended and I was to reply the next afternoon. The following morning I received by wire an offer from Minister Thurston to take charge of the Hawaiian military forces. All night I had thought of the expedition to the South. I weighed everything very carefully. There was a crew of

regular mustangs, likely to mutiny at the drop of a hat. The ship was a shell. De Mello had a pretty good navy. In the dynamite gun, I had no confidence whatever. I don't believe any other naval man had at that time. I had witnessed experiments with it and knew well there was great danger in handling it. Some of De Mello's men probably knew about that. The \$20,000 looked mighty fine and so did the prospective command of a fleet, but at daylight it was Hawaii and her regiment for me. The Brazilian gentlemen expressed disappointment. I felt a trifle embarrassed, but soon left for the islands.

"It's just fearful how things happen sometimes," sighed McLean after smoothing some ribs that a horse had fractured for him a few days before. "They finally left New York with that old tub. After one of the longest voyages on record they anchored to await developments in a sheltered and protected cove a few miles from Rio. Finally they mustered courage to face the music. As the Nichteroy was sighted, De Mello lifted his mud hooks, made out of the harbor and steamed hard for deep water. The Nichteroy came in like an excursion boat. The moral effect of that long stovetop supposed to be a dynamite gun did the business."

For a long, long time, McLean will regret that he failed to accept the proposition of the gentlemen from Brazil.

WALLACE DEAD.

Fireman and Veteran Horseman Passes Away.

By the death of James (Chucks) Wallace yesterday morning, the fire department lost a good man and the town an old citizen, who has always been industrious and law abiding. Wallace has been here nearly 20 years. Fifteen years ago he was with Captain Cluney in the old stables on Queen street. All his life here Wallace was engaged in the care or handling of horses and in the old days was prominent as a driver of fast harness horses. He was called to the other islands a number of times to handle promising stock. In all his work and dealings he was faithful to his employers, and honest with everyone. Wallace was a good natured, pleasant man at all times. He was married but there were no children. Deceased was 46 years of age and was of Scotch descent.

The funeral was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was well attended by firemen and others.

End of Y. M. C. A. Term.

This is the final week of the first term of the 1897-8 educational classes in the Y. M. C. A. The interest has been very good from the first. An unusually large percentage of those who entered have continued right along. All who can possibly do so will start in on the new term, January 10. Two classes in shorthand and typewriting were lost on account of the illness of Mr. Bluxome, early in the term, but these are to be made up. A few days before the next term opens, there will be a call for a meeting of all the members of educational classes. On this occasion an address will be delivered by some one yet to be chosen.

Deserting Laborers.

A country Police officer arrived at the Station House yesterday forenoon in charge of a Chinaman and a Japanese, both of whom had refused labor at Ewa plantation. The Japanese is a deserter captured a few days since by Officer Toma and sent back to work. He had been having too much fun during his absence from the plantation, and getting into harness again was not pleasant. He offered to pay his fine if he would be allowed to go back to work, but the authorities will let the law take its course. Both laborers have been sent over to the jail for safe keeping.

A Valuable Man.

Principal Richards was not long in making up his mind to engage Mr. Arthur Davies for engineer at Kamehameha. An exceptionally good man has been secured. Mr. Davies is not only an expert engineer, but is a skillful machinist as well, and will prove invaluable in the industrial department. Engineer Davies is the tenor singer of whom mention was recently made and will add another good voice to the excellent vocal corps of Kamehameha.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction—Olanah, Ind. Tex. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith and Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The value of the salmon taken from Alaskan waters annually amounts to twice the sum paid to Russia for the territory.



MAUD GONNE, IRELAND'S JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Maud Gonne, whose work has gained for her the title of "Ireland's Joan of Arc," has begun a lecture tour throughout America in aid of the Wolfe Tone Monument Fund and amnesty for Irish political prisoners still confined in English jails.

Try Our New Cane Knife. THE BRACED.

In Lightness and strength not surpassed by any other brand in the market.



Planters' Hoes!

Of Both English And American Make.



Bar Iron, Caustic Soda, Anvils, Bag Twine, Beling,

Sheet Brass, Zinc, Lead; Galvanized Buckets, Differential Pulleys, Coil Chain, Fence Wire, Window Glass, Paints and Oils.

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HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

"The Mills of the Gods Grind Slow."

But they are planning to use TROPIC OILS, and then they will be able to go faster without any danger of getting a hot box. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Car Box and Heavy Mineral Castor are the oils to use if you want best results. Our stock for the coming season has just arrived from New York and we are ready to furnish you with the best lubricating oils ever used in the Islands—TROPIC.

CANE KNIVES will be very popular in the country districts for some months. Our "Aluminum" Knife, made by Disston & Son, are the right thing and fill the bill so well that other dealers have tried to get them, but Disston writes us that the real Aluminum Cane Knife will not be made for any one but us, as we introduced them. Ten dozen just received.

The place for all Mill Supplies,

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

A Choice Collection OF Hugo Fisher Water Colors

(Just received from his New York Studio), comprising:

- 1—Logging.
- 2—A Winter Evening.
- 3—A Gray Day.
- 4—Forest Road.
- 5—Solitude.
- 6—Homeward.
- 7—Return of Flock.
- 8—Cattle and Landscape.
- 9—Scene in Holland.
- 10—Nearing Home.
- 11—Evening Drink.
- 12—Xmas Morning.
- 13—Coast of Holland.
- 14—Midsummer Aft.
- 15—Above the Bay.
- 16—The Old Home.
- 17—In the Meadow.
- 18—Eve in San Lorenzo.
- 19—Morning in San Lorenzo.
- 20—Autumn Lake George.

These pictures are now on exhibition and sale at

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110 HOTEL ST.

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

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Pacific Well Boring Co.
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Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 476.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
"I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed. I did, and found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LORENZ, BREYER, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. THOMAS HENNESSY, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Regularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balm for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. LIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824.

SING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OWE THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND OCEANIC COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints.

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d., each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The news received through the Associated Press in San Francisco, to the effect that the friends of annexation in the Senate could not count on over 50 votes for the ratification of the treaty, confirms previous private advices. The gradual shifting of the Hawaiian matter from a national to a party issue has been almost imperceptible. This is due to causes which need not now be discussed at length. It was clearly President McKinley's intention to keep it free from partisan attacks, but he cannot control the exigencies of politics. We alluded, some days ago, to the possible action of the silver Republicans, who might, in order to obtain concessions from the President, give him their support in his annexation policy. If he refused to make any, they would refuse to make up for him the 60 votes needed for ratification.

The probable failure to secure the requisite vote may be partially due to this circumstance.

If the friends of annexation in the Senate have finally concluded to postpone ratification, and press a joint resolution of both Houses for annexation, there are, no doubt, good reasons for their action. But annexation by joint resolution, while it will be just as effective, involves much debate in both Houses and delays. It will require, also, new action by the Hawaiian Government and Senate. While we have been hopeful that the matter would be disposed of early in the present session, we have been painfully aware of the wrecked hopes that lie in heaps before the doors of Congress. But the men who "enlisted for the war" must not be discouraged. For them "the sun never sets."

The majority for annexation in both Houses seems to be quite enough to pass the Resolution. The next mail may bring the news that it is already on its passage.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The message is unusually explicit and full, on the several important subjects present to Congress.

The treaty of annexation is discussed at some length, and the President re-states his opinion on the importance of the measure. He asserts that: "the largest political liberties as an internal part of our nation will be accorded to the Hawaiians." He accepts, inferentially, as he did on the negotiation of the treaty, that the present Government of Hawaii could give good title to the United States of the territory of the Republic.

Regarding the relations of Hawaii and Japan he says he is gratified to learn that: "the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan lest the cessations of Hawaii's national life through annexation might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the Government and the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness." This is not a jingo spirit, and indicates very clearly that the President does not propose to ride rough shod in any direction. He will treat the immigration, and Hawaiian-Japanese treaty with the fact and the law. He does not intend to let this difficulty interfere with annexation, and he is equally determined that whatever the "rights" of the Japanese are, they will be fully protected.

MINISTER HOSHI.

Japanese Minister Hoshi in an interview with the San Francisco press, declares that Japan will in-

sist upon the protection of the treaty rights in Hawaii, in the event of annexation. His fear has been that these might be ignored, and the Japanese be "left." As the President's message clearly asserts the intention to protect those rights, harmonious relations will be undisturbed. The "rights" will be settled by arbitration and all parties will respect the decision of the arbitrator.

Mr. Hoshi repeats the complaint made before by the Japanese that the Hawaiian Government, instead of asking the Japanese Government to modify the existing treaty, simply proceeded to violate it, and then when it was violated, justified its act. But the arbitrator will decide that issue. It is idle business to discuss it now. We have made up our case, in our own way, and must abide the result of it.

JUDGE CALDWELL.

We present in another column some notes regarding the services of Judge Henry Clay Caldwell, Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals. He is now, owing to ill health, residing in this city. His character as a jurist, is eminent in the large circuit over which he presides. Owing to the vast amount of railway construction within his circuit, much of which has been done by irresponsible contractors, and Wall street speculators, he has been charged with the decision of many intricate questions involving corporation law. He was among the first of those holding judicial power, to break up the practice of bankrupt railway corporations that defeated the payment of their obligations by conducting their properties in the name of the Court. The abuse of the judicial power, in this respect had become almost intolerable in some States. The railroad wreckers counted on the aid of the Courts in promoting their speculations, and the Courts gave it, under the influence of precedent, and not with the intent of defeating justice.

Judge Caldwell in his published addresses takes rather gloomy views of the supreme power of the money lending corporations. But we believe, on the whole, that there are always social influences at work, which naturally tend to defeat that power, without any violent interference.

Judge Caldwell belongs to a very important class of men in the great Western States, who are carefully and wisely building up a system of jurisprudence, which is cementing the national life on the one hand, and on the other, carefully preserving that line, not always very distinct, which marks off the State sovereignty.

BRAINS AND SUGAR PLANTING.

The returns stating the number of laborers employed on sugar producing plantations made to the Planters' Association, and the returns made of the number of tons of sugar produced, disclose the rapid progress made in the great industry. There can be but one conclusion drawn from a comparison of the returns. It demonstrates the power of educated intelligence and skill in developing material resources, and to some extent it is a guarantee of the permanency of the sugar industry on these Islands. It is clear enough that the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" will in time, apply with terrible energy to the sugar producers of the world, and the Hawaiian Planters will be put on their mettle, if they hope to survive. If they are as successful in solving the labor question, as they are in solving some of the agricultural questions, they will sit on the higher benches of the select "fittist."

The sugar product of 1890 was 146,174 tons, produced by 18,959 laborers. Here is a product of about 74 tons per laborer. The crop of 1895 was 225,828, which was produced by 20,095 laborers,

or each laborer produced about 11 1-16 tons. The increase in five years is apparently over 50 per cent, for each laborer. This is, however, not a correct statement, for a 50 per cent. increase in the effective power of the hand labor would be astonishing.

The remarkable increase is due to the better or more scientific use of the planters' brains. This demands better machinery, better cultivation of the soil, better knowledge of the capacity of soils, better economy in every department of the process of making sugar from the seed cane to the crystals.

In 1873, according to Mr. Nordhoff's account of the sugar industry of these Islands, the planter who was out of debt, could do "fairly well," with the price of sugar at 8 cents per pound. The cost of labor, at that time was about \$11 per month. At present with the rate of wages, 50 per cent. higher than the rate of 1873, and the price of sugar considerably less than one half of the price at that period, the dividends of the plantations are—tell it not in Gath!

There can be no better illustration of what the intelligent brain of man can do.

When the planter calls for "cheap labor," the history of the plantations show that "cheap labor" cuts a small figure in the process of sugar making. The planter proves the case against himself out of his own bookkeeping. On this theory, every plantation should have closed years ago. The planters only repeat the experience of the American wheat growers. Turn back to the records of wheat growing, in the "Sixties" and you will find the American farmers solemnly declaring that if wheat fell to \$1 per bushel, the alms houses would be crammed with their emaciated bodies, and the manufacturers would close their factories for want of markets. The same farmers, since that period did not "go to the wall" when wheat sold at 70 cents per bushel, and now Kansas is "rotten with money" when wheat reaches a dollar per bushel.

Great was Diana of the Ephesians, greater still is the skilled brain of man. The stupid farmer holds up his horny hand and says: "What can I do with that?" The trained farmer points to his brain and says: "What cannot I do with that?"

AN AWFUL FATE.

The Evening Post, (N. Y.) enters, with Harper's Weekly, a state of deep mourning over the unspeakable crime of annexation which, it says, Congress is about to commit. It watches the movement of the national "villains" and is wailing in advance over their heartless perfidy. It even reads off in advance what the punishment should be for the high crime that is near at hand. In its frenzy for inflicting punishment on the guilty millions of Americans, it says that: "that the earth should yawn and swallow them up." Substantially, it goes down on its knees and invokes the Almighty to rend the great continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a bottomless abyss, into which the American people, stricken with remorse, shall tumble and be annihilated. There is no conviction by a judge and jury. But the Post sits over them in awful judgment. Its frenzy recalls the wrath of a wild lunatic, when a boy stole his apple: "Small boy," he exclaimed, "steal another apple and I will knock you where Omnipotence cannot find you and Omnipotence cannot put you together again." If the Post has any "influence," it intends to have an eclipse of the sun on the day the treaty is ratified by the Senate. It proposes to add to that a gigantic meteor, with "the crime of annexation," written across its face, and when it whisks its luminous tail, one hundred millions of miles in length, over the American continent, and upsets the bee-

hives, the chicken coops and the out houses, the Post will shake its finger at the terror stricken people and shout: "I told you so."

If these visitations cannot be secured, there is no reason why the Post (and Nation) should not take a contract to repeat in America, the visitation in Egypt for its sins, in the time of Pharaoh, and cover the country with "lice." Just as a benevolent man tenders the Government a fortune for the support of charity, the Post (and Nation) should tender the Lord several billions of bushels of "lice," with which to afflict the wicked Americans.

As to those whom it calls "the pirates and thieves" who have established this Republic, the Post is speechless. The imagination of man cannot conceive of an adequate punishment. As for the worst kind of torture, the Post in its frenzy would regard that as a "doggoned luxury," which would make the thieves skip with joy.

It is a case of the most distressing journalistic agony on record.

PROPER LIGHTS.

The Star calls attention, very forcibly, to the importance of good lights in the school rooms. An examination of the matter in Germany several years ago, disclosed an alarming deficiency in this respect, in the school rooms of that country. The eye sight of many children was seriously affected by it. The same matter was repeatedly discussed by U. S. Commissioner of Education, W. T. Harris, when he was in charge of the school system of St. Louis. Experiments made in the school houses of Cincinnati, several years ago, showed that there was almost a criminal neglect in the failure to provide sufficient light. The percentage of defective eye sight among the children was most serious.

Aside from the proper lighting of school houses, the homes of the children, are, as a rule, not properly lighted for night study. Parents are willing enough to do what is needed, but there is much ignorance of the proper methods. The principles of efficient lighting is not understood, and the children suffer in consequence, in later years. Where the lights should be placed, the angle at which the light should strike the reading matter, the protection of the eye against the direct rays of the illuminating substance are most important items in protecting a weak eye sight.

It is possible that the Board of Education might issue some simple instructions on the subject, for the benefit of parents.

CHINESE IN AMERICA.

The Courts of the Pacific States are again confronted with the Chinese puzzle. With the aid of American lawyers, the Chinese are rushing through that large loop hole in the Federal immigration law, which permits the sons and daughters of resident Chinese to enter American territory. Chinese women apply for permission to land, and produce ample "proof" that their parents reside in the States. The Federal authorities cannot disprove the evidence. Young Chinese claim the right to land on equally good proofs. This practice of avoiding the immigration laws, prevails on the Vermont border. It is now growing in the Pacific States. Congress will probably be asked to provide some new restrictions. The problem of restricting travel and a change of nationality, in these latter days, is extremely difficult, because it pays even the Yankees to violate the laws. When it pays to break laws, there is generally some one on hand to break them, especially if the prospect of punishment is remote. If the Federal power were despotic or arbitrary, these fraudulent entries would cease. But the executive officers can act only in accordance with law, and they are unauthorized to make laws and regulations, beyond the scope and direction of the statute.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ALL FOR MOTHER**Exercises By the Little Ones of Kindergartens.**

Christmas Trees Laden with Presents from the Children—Gave Songs and Pretty Drills.

The recognition by kindergarten teachers of the fact that the hearty co-operation of the parents and particularly of the mothers, in the work for which they have prepared themselves, in order to get the best results, seems to be very well marked in the city of Honolulu. The little tots who journey from day to day to their respective kindergartens have no more sacred thought in their breasts than that of the mother at home where they have learned their first little lessons. What is more natural to them than to feel that their mothers must needs be interested in their work in the kindergartens when they themselves are interested parties.

Yesterday was set aside for the children of the kindergartens of the city as one day upon which they could invite their parents to their various rooms and there give them fresh from a Christmas tree, gifts made by their own hands. The result was an entire success and awakened in the mothers a keener interest in the formation of the nucleus of the future education of their children than they had been possessors of before. Congratulations and hope for abundant future success were offered the women who are toiling from day to day in the welfare of the little ones.

The little Chinese tots had a Christmas tree for their mothers in Emma Hall yesterday morning. A tree from Tantalus, obtained through the kindness of Mr. Marsden, was laden with the presents made by the children. This, however, was not uncovered until a song of Christmas bells was sung and the children had performed the very important duty of washing and hanging out to dry before the very eyes of their mothers, their dolls' clothes.

When the tree was uncovered it was found to be laden with candles, stars, worsted balls, pen wipers, pin balls, oranges, Christmas cards, etc. The children running and dancing about the tree in their brightly colored costumes and calling out to their mothers in the native tongue, was most attractive to watch. There seemed to be a simple happiness about the whole that was pleasing. The children performed their parts without a flaw. Particularly noticeable was the correct and sweet singing of the little songs. There were aside from the fathers and mothers, the following present: Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Kitchell of Minneapolis, Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle, Miss Lawrence, Miss Montague, and Mr. Leonard. Mr. Damon who is so well known by his work among the Chinese, was an interested spectator.

Miss Seon interpreted for the benefit of the Chinese mothers present a very interesting story which was attentively listened to and much enjoyed. The ladies who have charge of the Chinese kindergartens are: Miss Snow, director and Misses Violet Lima and Mary Seong, assistants.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the children of the Kapalama chapel kindergarten gave their Christmas tree for the parents and made out of the occasion, a very great success. A better behaved set of children would be very hard to find no matter where one might search. The main room of the chapel was filled with people and even at the doors stood children who were anxious to get a glimpse of the proceedings.

After a few songs and Christmas carols, the Christmas tree, a lehua taken from the mountains by some of the Kamehameha boys, was uncovered, and its mass of shining stars and presents revealed. Hanging there was a present for every mother in the room, made by the little ones themselves. Each was carefully prepared and might have done credit to more mature hands. Perhaps the best were the Christmas cards enclosed in kindergarten-made frames.

The Christmas tree revealed, the little ones went through a drill with chairs which they carried and placed about tables. Here they were seated until their parents had been served to refreshments kindly furnished by Mrs. P. C. Jones and Miss Pope and served by young ladies from Kamehameha School. It was noticed that upon each of the tables was a large frosted cake in the center of which were several candles of various colors, burning. It was learned that the birthday of two of the children happened to fall on the 16th so the cakes were sent in by the mothers to be a part of the good time.

The women in charge of the Kapalama kindergarten are: Miss Anne Pope, director and Miss Jessie Neil, assistant. Miss Pope is just the person to build up the kindergarten as she is most enthusiastic in the work and believes in going into the homes of the children and there consulting with the mothers.

At 4 o'clock, the Hawaiian children had their entertainment in Emma Hall. There was a liberal attendance of the parents and the exercises took the same form as those at the Kapalama chapel. Miss Bray is director at this kindergarten and Miss Hattie Alau, assistant.

A string of Japanese lanterns hanging outside Emma Hall last night, was sufficient to show that something Japanese was going on inside. It was in the basement of this building that the little Japanese tots were holding their exercises for the benefit of their parents. Seated on the floor in a circle, they sang songs in both English and Japanese and went through several ex-

ercises that were witnessed with a great deal of interest. The Japanese anthem was among the songs given. The little ones were most graceful in their exercises. This part of the program finished, the Christmas tree was uncovered and the presents distributed to the parents as at the other places. The ladies in charge of this department are: Miss Koka, director, and Miss Forbes and Mrs. So, assistants.

Preparations are being made by hundreds of Swedes in Minnesota and Illinois to establish a Swedish colony in Alabama. A city, to be called Svea City—after a Swedish goddess—will be founded.

The site for the colony contains 15,000 acres of land, and lies 10 miles east of Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County, and is about 200 feet above sea level. The land has a heavy growth of Georgia pine and abundant pasture. The soil is excellent, and several small creeks flow through the tract, making irrigation easy.—Chicago News.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, etc.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

DECEMBER 15, 1897.

DON'T WORRY

Over the question of a suitable Xmas present for your friends. Let them do all the worrying. As for yourself just make a call on us.

We are used to worry and for months past have had no rest through our endeavors to anticipate your wishes in the selection of something new and beautiful. Something that will gladden your heart and make you long for a Xmas every month, and we have found it.

What can be more beautiful or more useful than elegant Plated Ware, and our ware is more than elegant, it is superb. All the designs are new and elaborate and no better selection could be procured in any one house.

Here's a list of just a few articles in Plated and Glass-ware:

BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS, CREAM PITCHERS, SUGAR BOWLS, SHAVING MUGS, FLASKS, CHILDS' CUPS, NAPKIN RINGS, SUGAR TONGS, WINE COOLERS, FRUIT DISHES, FLOWER VASES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

If you desire a more expensive present we have it in Solid Silver, from a complete set down to a single spoon.

Our show cases are full of these Goods and we feel pretty sure in saying that no better selection has been displayed here before.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

A SOCIAL EVENING

Meeting of University Club
Held at "Overseas."

Officers Elected and Program Out-
lined—Banquet of 1898—Prof.
Agassiz—New Members.

The University Club held a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting last night at "Overseas," the beautiful home of S. M. Ballou, Esq.

The meeting was entirely informal and social in character, and is the beginning of a series of social gatherings that the club will hold.

This being the end of the first year of the life of the club, the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows:

President—Justice W. F. Frear.
Vice-President—S. M. Ballou.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. T. Crowley.

Executive Committee—Harold M. Sewall, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Geo. R. Carter, W. F. Frear, ex-officio; P. T. Crowley, ex-officio.

It was voted to invite Professor Agassiz, who is now on a tour in the South Seas to deliver a lecture to the Honolulu public under the auspices of the University Club on his return to Honolulu or his way back to the States. It was decided to hold one banquet during the year 1898, the time and place being left to the Executive Committee. This banquet will probably be given early in the year, either in January or February.

Appropriate and enthusiastic remarks were made by Minister Sewall, Geo. R. Carter, Chief Justice Judd and others.

After the meeting, refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in singing College songs, and recalling associations of College life.

The following names have been added to the list since the last meeting: President Dole, Williams College.

A. T. Atkinson, Des Moines College.

Dr. P. R. Waughop, Howard.

Dr. F. A. King, Colby University.

Chas. F. Peterson, Yale.

P. M. Pond, Oberlin.

The club membership roll now includes 60 names.

OAHU SUGAR CO.

Interesting Report on Progress
Sent Out.

Oahu Plantation Company stockholders are receiving copies of the report of Manager Ahrens and officers of the company, for eight months, ending September 30, 1897. A very satisfactory showing is made. Work in all departments has been rushed to the extent that the expenditures for labor, material, supplies, etc., amounted to \$367,916. President Hackfeld takes occasion to compliment the manager on the conduct of the enterprise up to date. The present quotation of the stock in the market at a handsome premium was noted. Col. W. F. Allen, the auditor, had inspected the books at the plantation as well as at the company city offices and found the accounts in good shape.

Manager Ahrens mentioned the operation of the new pump as quite up to all expectations. A bargain has been closed for two more large pumps. The one pump in place is now irrigating in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres. Comment is made on the fact that planting was delayed on account of preliminary happenings that could not have been avoided. Figures are now being made on the mill for this big plantation. Negotiations will not come to an end till the most capable men are satisfied that there is to be installed a plant which will do the work properly.

COLD MOLASSES.

Luahiwa and Sam Wallace Engaged in a Deal.

Chas. Chillingworth and Henry Vida, the Marshal's clever special officers, in the "drug" line, made a capture last night. They didn't get opium though. The only reason for this was that the containers had cold molasses inside. The boys have 67 neatly and perfectly labeled tins at the station, two notable prisoners and one extra tin containing real opium. This latter was the sample.

The prisoners are: Joe Luahiwa, of the barracks, football and baseball player and former police officer; Sam Wallace, police officer, football player and oarsman. Wallace has always had a good reputation and has a flawless record up to this episode. Luahiwa has been charged before with handling the tabu drug.

Chillingworth and Vida had a Chinaman on their staff. This man was to buy the opium from Wallace and Luahiwa. Delivery was to be made on Upper Vineyard street. The specials were out in bluejacket uniform. They were on the watch at different points. Through a change in the program of the dealers Chillingworth found himself on the scene alone just as the bargain was being made. A Chinaman was burning the real opium to prove it. Luahiwa and Wallace saw Chillingworth plainly, but did not know him. When Chillingworth made himself known all the men ran.

Wallace started out with the bag of merchandise. He threw it over a

fence and almost hit Henry Vida. Chillingworth fired a shot in the air and brought Wallace to a standstill just as Vida came over the fence. Luahiwa and two Chinamen in the deal had disappeared. Wallace was making a fight with Chillingworth, who is also a football player, when Vida took a hand. Luahiwa was arrested later on a warrant.

The circumstances of the case are such that Luahiwa and Wallace will likely get off easily in Court, but one squad of the cold molasses brigade will be disbanded. Chillingworth and Vida had been on the trail of this combination for no less than three months and made a complete success of the work, even if there was not opium in the tins. This stuff, it is believed, was packed in San Francisco by swindlers in touch with the dealers here.

A LONG ILLNESS

Death of John M. Angus
After a Trying Sickness.

Had Been Ailing Several Months.
Confined to His Bed for Four
Weeks—An Old Resident.

John M. Angus, whose serious illness has been expected to terminate in death at any time during the past week, breathed his last a little before 8 o'clock last evening. The end came peacefully and without pain. Mr. Angus had in Honolulu many warm friends who will be genuinely sorry that his ailment, at first not at all threatening proved fatal. Deceased would have been 65 years old in April of 1898, but up to his first sickness carried his age remarkably well and was active and successful in his business calling. The disease was an acute stomach trouble. It is about a year since Mr. Angus mentioned that he believed there was something wrong. About three months later he went under treatment steadily. Dr. Geo. Herbert has been the physician, but other doctors of the city have been from time to time called into consultation. The illness has been exceedingly wearing and trying. For just four weeks, Mr. Angus had been confined to his bed after making a hard fight to keep upon his feet. For nearly a fortnight there had been no hope of recovery. He was conscious and able to say all that he desired to tell those about him.

John M. Angus was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia and has relatives in that section. The family came here direct from Nova Scotia, reaching Honolulu in October, 1880. With the exception of several months as an employee of the Honolulu Iron Works, Mr. Angus during all of his residence in the Islands had been with the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company on Queen street. He was manager of the establishment at the time his illness forced him to retire from attention to business. In this connection covering so many years, Mr. Angus was entrusted with large interests and was regarded as a capable and faithful man, enjoying the fullest confidence of the company.

Mr. Angus was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was affiliated with Pacific Lodge A. F. and A. M. here. He had belonged to the order in Nova Scotia and had reached the 32d degree. Deceased leaves a wife and five children. George and Fred, and Miss Myra Angus of the family are very well known among the prominent young people of the city.

Arrangements were made last night for the funeral. It will be held from the family residence at 3:30 this afternoon under the direction of H. H. Williams. A religious service will be conducted by Rev. D. P. Birnie. Pacific Lodge of Masons will attend in a body and members of other lodges will be present. At the grave there will be held the ritualistic ceremonies of the Masonic Brotherhood.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Globe Girdling Austrian Cyclist
Visits Honolulu.

Bachman, the 'round the world Austrian cyclist, was here yesterday with his manager, Mr. Cook. They were in Honolulu only during the stay of the Mariposa in port. Bachman had papers showing that he was journeying around the globe on a wager of \$5,000. He started without means and is not allowed to solicit assistance. He has received sufficient voluntary aid and employment to enable him to reach Australia. Bachman weighs 100 pounds and carries when a wheel sixty pounds of baggage. He is now five months behind on his schedule, having been delayed in London and at San Francisco. Between Chicago and the coast he rode a puncture proof tire and punctured one wheel or the other 185 times. Bachman has a very interesting scrap book. At times he has been in deep distress, but is now strong and healthy. He expects the worst days to come yet during his rides in Asia, but seems to be a stout hearted lad. He speaks English only a little. Several signatures were secured by Bachman here.

Heavy Seas.

The San Francisco papers report very heavy weather on the harbor bar of that place on December 8. Such seas were never seen there before. The Aloha from this port, was almost swamped. The pilot, captain and crew were several times driven into the rigging to escape the great volumes of water that went dashing over the decks. The Annie Johnson from Hilo is another vessel that had a very rough time crossing the bar on that day.

IS A CHARACTER

Peculiarities of a Native
Living on Kauai.

An Ornamented—Good Fellow Now
But Was Quite a Terror Before
He Reformed.

There is a native living in Nawiliwili, district of Lihue, on the Island of Kauai, whom everyone knows as Johnny, but whose family name is Kualokai. This latter name he has had tattooed on his arm, together with the picture of a deceased sweetheart. In appearance he is a typical native, muscular, with the appearance of an athlete and possessing a well rounded form.

It is not, however, with his personal appearance that this article has to do, but with parts of his record as a criminal. He has been in jail several times on various charges but has failed to come into the clutches of the law on one that is told of him and which several people in Lihue who know him well, say is true.

Johnny is a remarkably good swimmer and, it is said, was at one time very much addicted to the habit of stealing ducks from various people. His method was very simple. He would hide in the bulrushes along the edges of the duck ponds and would, from time to time, dive out where the ducks happened to be, snatch one or two from the surface, push them into a bag, swim back again to the rushes, there to take breath for another sally. In this way, he succeeded in making quite a comfortable living. However, he has given up his crooked ways and now resides like a peaceably inclined citizen, relying on work that is given him from time to time.

When out on a hunting or fishing expedition, there is no better man on the island of Kauai than this same Johnny. Barefooted, he will climb all over the dangerous palis that fall away abruptly and end thousands of feet below in the sea. The festive goat itself is not more active and, when hunting for this kind of game, he is as invaluable a man to chase the animals round to a point of vantage.

As a driver, there are few natives even who can beat him. In diving after lobsters, he has the very uncomfortable habit of swimming a great distance into caves that have no opening above the water. Beneath the rocks of these places he will feel around, never failing to come to the top bringing with him something to make glad the hearts of the housewives.

Johnny is a well known character, first coming into prominence by stealing a hundred pounds of giant powder from a country store. He had been in the habit of using giant powder for fish and wished to lay in an extra supply for a rainy day.

STRANDED NATIVES.

They Call Upon Consul General
Allen for Aid.

By the Mariposa mail Consul-General Allen, at New York, reports the cases of several Hawaiians who have called upon him for aid. All of their appeals are written in English and some of them are interesting reading. One of the boys had deceived the Consul, but expresses great regret and a willingness to suffer any kind of punishment that might be suggested. He had agreed to accept a position that the Consul-General secured for him and had then slipped away on a cattle boat for Liverpool. He said they received only food for looking after the cattle and were paid no money at all. In the course of his appeal for aid and pardon this native observes gravely that "blood is thicker than water." Another Hawaiian thinks that unless the Consul gives him \$1.50 he will both starve and freeze to death.

It is needless to say that the New York Consul, as well as the representatives of the Government in every port, are prompt in relieving the wants of natives who get so far from home.

War on the Peclua.

The army worm, called by the natives peclua, is ravaging windward Oahu and has appeared also in the Honolulu and Ewa districts. The recent heavy rains and low temperature have arrested the progress of the work the worm was doing on this side of the island. The peclua attacks young cane. Professor Koebele is looking in the States now for an enemy of this pest. The army worm has been here a long time. Commissioner Marsden speaks of an attack on Hawaii a number of years ago when the line made by the worms was several miles in length and about five feet deep.

Circuit Court Notes.

Judge Hitchcock has dismissed the contestant's appeal to the Lazarus will and ordered it stricken from the calendar, on the ground of non-compliance with the statute regarding appeals. A bill of exceptions was filed and allowed.

The bill of costs in the case of Aswan vs. J. A. Magoon and R. B. Banning was filed by the defendants yesterday amounting to \$8.50.

Petition has been made for the ap-

pointment of a guardian over Mikilika and Kamealoa.

The Hawaiian Pork Packing Company has filed a motion for new trial in the case brought by F. F. Porter against them. The plaintiffs bill of costs filed yesterday amounts to \$45.92. P. A. Dias has been elected assignee of the estate of Awa of South Kona, Hawaii.

HAIL CHINA!

Day's Run of 427 Knots Fastest
Ever Made on Pacific.

S. S. China arrived last night at 11:13, three days ahead of schedule time, making the run from Yokohama in 8 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes, beating all previous records, 1 day, 1 hour, 40 minutes.

The daily runs were as follows: 400, 411, 417, 401, 400, 404, 400, 180. An average of 410 3-4 knot per day, or 17.1 knots per hour. For four hours on one day's run, she was "let out" and made 18.85 per hour. For one 24 hours' actual running time from noon of December 11, ship made 427 knots by observation. The fastest day's run ever made before by any steamer on the Pacific Ocean.

From Theo. C. Porter.

In letters to friends here, Theo. C. Porter tells that his health is much improved. Under treatment at a quiet place in the country he is gradually coming back to his normal condition and in a few months will have fully recovered from the results of the strain and long and close application to his work here. Mr. Porter writes of himself freely and is most pleased over the fact that he is now blessed with sleep sufficient to warrant required rest. For some time before leaving San Francisco for the interior he was frequently without more than a very few minutes of sleep for many nights in succession. The whole tone of the letters indicates that Mr. Porter will in due time be back here again and once more in the business swim.

Opposed to Annexation.

LOS ANGELES, December 8.—The Chamber of Commerce has declared itself opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and today passed a resolution declaring that annexation would materially injure the beet sugar industry in this State.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 3 7-8 at 3 15-16.
The Government schools close today for the holidays.

The Anglican church mission chapel in Punahou is to be called St. Clement's.

Bishop & Co., received \$50,000 in gold coin from San Francisco by the Mariposa.

Zero Kakina has been commissioned District Magistrate for the District of Kawaihau, Kauai.

J. K. Farley, the Kauai assessor, is now in the hospital and is recovering from his severe illness.

Dr. and Mrs. Walters, formerly of Lihue, Kauai, expect to be back in Honolulu for Christmas.

E. D. Tenney and Chas. M. Cooke have gone from California to Louisiana to visit cane mills and fields.

Lahaina is grinding day and night and a large cargo of sugar may be expected from that place at the end of the week.

The half-caste boy who was injured by a flying stone from a blast at the Pali a few days ago, is doing well at the hospital.

The wife and children of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa were aboard the Mariposa en route to Apia, their future home.

There was a very sharp flash of lightning at 4:15 yesterday morning followed by thunder that had almost earthquake effect.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock returned to Hilo Tuesday after a very short stay in Honolulu, his business here being the Lazarus will case.

The marriage engagement is announced of Paul F. de la Vergne of this city and Miss Clara Kennedy of Colorado Springs, Colo.

H. Fitterer, a very capable job printer well known here is back from the Coast and will go to Hilo to take a position in the Tribune office there.

Minister of Finance Damon requests all monetary claims against the Gov-

Economy: save 10 cents on a package of "cheap" baking powder and eat the cake. You couldn't do better—for your doctor.

Schilling's Best money-back baking powder is at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Company

San Francisco

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

ernment to be presented not later than noon of Saturday, January 15.

L. M. Vettesen, manager of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, is back from San Francisco with a lot of new goods and new ideas for the trade.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday school will have its Christmas tree on the Tuesday after Christmas. A good time is being prepared for the little ones.

R. P. Rithet has been made president and G. W. McNear vice-president of the new sugar refining company that will handle Hawaiian raw sugar on the Coast.

The Planters' Monthly for December is out. The principal feature of the issue is the complete report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Planters' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin are home from their wedding tour, which extended to Great Britain and the continent. Mrs. Baldwin is the daughter of Attorney-General Smith.

Geo. P. Castle expects to be able to get away to the Coast in January or February to visit his family, now living in San Francisco, where Miss Castle is attending school.

Don't worry about Christmas presents, the Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd., can supply you with numerous articles in plated and solid silver. Read "Timely Topics" this morning, Page 4.

The Hollister Drug Company announce today that they are now ready for Christmas with a line of useful and ornamental goods just to hand by the Australia. Particulars in advertisement.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

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Handsome French Atomizers.

We import these goods direct from the manufacturers and in style and price can satisfy you.

Our time is yours when you visit our store.

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TO SAVE FORESTS

Sugar Planters' Association Working To That End.

DR. MAXWELL'S INVESTIGATIONS

Consequences of Destruction of Forest—Effect on Storing Water.

The Sugar Planters' Association is seriously considering the menace to the water supply, especially on the other islands, resulting from the decreasing forests. At the annual meeting of the association the Forestry Committee, of which W. M. Giffard is chairman, presented a report on the subject in which was included the following letter written by Dr. Maxwell to President Dole:

"HON. SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Sir—In compliance with the request, made personally by you previous to my last visit to the district of Hawaii, that I should record any observations made in the course of travel upon the present state of the forests, and upon recent changes in forest areas, and the apparent economic consequences of those changes, I beg to submit to you the following memorandum:

"It is not necessary to preface the observations with general remarks upon the relations of forest, rainfall and the economic value of lands, since these relations have been so amply set forth by the results of exact studies made in other countries, and are generally understood.

"The mode, however, in which forest surfaces operate in taking moisture from the air passing over them is not so generally well known; and it is in place to explain that while forest and other altitudes do affect, and possibly draw, atmospheric currents that bear moisture, the main value of the forest is in presenting a cool surface to the moisture laden air passing over, and thus causing the cooled air to give up a part of its moisture as rain. By way of illustration I may add that I made some readings of the temperature of the air, the surface soil to a depth of six inches, and of the inside of the trunks of trees about nine inches in diameter, and four feet from the ground, when I was in the Hamakua district. The air temperature was 85 degrees, the soil 84 degrees, and the temperature of the trees 72 degrees. The temperature of trees, however, depends upon their size or mass, and the smaller the tree or bush the nearer its temperature comes to that of the air. This example is given in order to guard us against the idea that any vegetable covering with small trees, bush, or scrub, will induce greater precipitation, and to explain that, whilst the bush and ground growths conserve the moisture by preventing a rapid discharge to the sea, it is forest, composed of trees of great height and bulk, which mainly affects the fall of rain.

"In the District of Hilo it is not fully evident that an actual decrease in the rainfall is transpiring, but there are ample indications that the water is not conserved as well as formerly, but washes more directly to the ocean; and this change threatens to affect the plantations, which depend for the fluming of cane upon the steady and uniform flow of the upper water to the sea. However, the signal relation of Hilo to the other districts of the island make it a matter of the greatest moment that the conditions of rainfall in the upper Hilo district shall not be threatened, since if the rains in that district should be affected, the rains from the Hilo region moving towards Hamakua might be reduced to nothing.

"I moved to Kohala from the Hamakua district over the Waimea plains, and had opportunity to note the further depletion of remnant areas of the original forest.

"In Kohala district the abnormal drought of this year has so intensified the consequences of the gradual falling off in the rainfall that appears to have been going on for some time, that care is required in order to avoid an extreme view of the situation. I have, however, observed, and have been informed by the best authority, that the forest line upon the slopes declining to Kohala town has been moved back several miles, and within a period not exceeding 10 years. This destruction of the front line of the forest, where may be seen dismantled trees rotting on the ground and dying bush, has been mainly caused by mountain cattle, which were allowed to range down to the plantation lines. Today the lower lands are, from want of water, becoming useless for grazing, and the best pastures are upon the higher areas, which a few years ago were so dense and thick with forest and brush that a bullock could hardly penetrate. These

observations show how extremely short-sighted and ruinous is the absence of a system of forest control which allows ranches to run their cattle down to the edge of the open lands. The consequences of the moving back of the forest line fall first, upon the lower lands, in reduced shade and rainfall. But these consequences come almost as quickly upon the ranches themselves; because when the forest shade is gone the pasture and water soon go, and the cattle are moving up in search of water and food, and move up the destruction with them.

On the lower lands, where population appears to have been greater in the past than it is now, there are palpable indications of a former greater rainfall. There are gulched valleys where the remnants of terraced lands show that vegetation had been carefully and abundantly grown, but which for some time, have been forsaken and dry, and the flowing streams which fed these lands are dried up and gone.

"Unfortunately, the data which can throw any precise light upon a change of rainfall are meagre, and extend back over only a few years. I have, however, obtained a register of the rainfall in Niuli, which covers the years from 1884 up to the present. If we divide these years into two periods the results are found to be as follows:

"Average annual rainfall from 1884 to 1890 inclusive, 62.21 inches.

"Average annual rainfall from 1891 to 1896 inclusive, 40.30 inches.

"The immediately beneficial results of shutting the cattle out by enclosure of an area running from the plantation head lines several miles back are beyond all question and praise. I have seen these results on Hawaii, above Kukuhaele; and on Maui lands controlled by the Haku Sugar Co.; and I am informed of similar results on Kauai on lands lying above Lihue.

"You remarked, Mr. President, upon the tracts of land in Kohala known under the name Awini. The situation of those lands was observed by me, but I was unable to visit them. I endeavored, however, to get some idea of the difference in rainfall upon the Awini forest lands, and cleared lands lying at a lower level towards the sea. The data cover only 13 months, and extend from July 1, 1896 to July 31, 1897.

"Awini forest lands, 63.40 inches.

"Lower cleared lands, 29.19 inches.

"The significance of these data lies in the simple but notable difference shown, than in the indication that were there no forest upon Awini not only would the Awini rainfall be reduced, but the rainfall below would scarcely be reduced still more. The conditions of this particular location appear to suggest the inadvisability at the present time, of further lessening the forest area in the Kohala district by clearing lands; and the general state of the district indicates that steps should at once be taken, either by mutual agreement or by authority, to restore the conditions which appear to have furnished the greater rainfall of an earlier period.

"The Awini case may be allowed to raise the whole question of the economic balance of relation between forest and cleared lands. It is quite clear, on the one hand, that a country cannot become of value which is given up to permanent forest. On the other hand, we are admonished by the actual experiences of other countries, and notably by the practice of the United States, that the ruthless destruction of forest, or the disturbance of the relation of forest area to cleared surface, leads to irremediable consequences. Herein lies the whole problem—the adjustment of forest surface to areas of cultivated land. But this is a work requiring very specific knowledge, and the directions of some one expert in the matters of forestry and climatology.

"I shall venture to urge the primary importance of expert direction in the matter of forest removal. Trustworthy advice would suggest areas that could be cleared without any cause of damage to contiguous lands, and would show why the reducing of forest area in given localities might be followed by irreparable results. These things, however, are not easily impressed upon communities; and the history of the attitude of the United States Congress towards the forestry question shows that legislation may come too late, which is cruelly emphasized by a report of the present Secretary of Agriculture, recently sent to me, wherein Congress is told that 'our virgin coniferous supplies must share the fate of the buffalo, unless a practical application of rational forestry is made' for 'the end is visible, and the most sanguine cannot longer hide the truth that within the next decade we shall witness the exhaustion of the greatest staple of our lumber markets.'

"I have the honor to remain, Mr. President,

"Yours most respectfully,

"WALTER MAXWELL."

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton, Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ARE OUT OF INDIA

Hon. S. Percy Smith Differs From J. Fornander.

ORIGIN OF THE POLYNESIANS

Visitor Speaks in Confirmation of His Theory—Two Migrations. Amazing Extent of Voyages.

There was not a very large attendance at Y. M. C. A. Assembly Hall for the meeting of last evening. Those who were present heard read a paper of unusual interest and listened to a discourse highly instructive and replete with new matter. Dr. N. B. Emerson, President of the Society was chairman.

The first number was the reading by Jos. Emerson of Miss Henry's paper on Tahitian Legends. This was a fine literary production and there were numerous references to clever and attractive folk-lore. Miss Henry is engaged in the preparation of a History of Tahiti, she having but recently arrived from that country.

As Miss Henry had closed her offering with a fine tribute to Judge Fornander, so Hon. S. Percy Smith of New Zealand opened his address by speaking in most complimentary terms of the distinguished historian who delved so deeply into Polynesian matters.

Mr. Smith said that while Judge Fornander had performed a stupendous work and left a magnificent and lasting monument in his volumes, there were some points or theories upon which scholars now in the field differed materially from the deceased historian and Polynesian investigator.

Judge Fornander had traced the races now occupying the Islands of the Pacific back to Arabia. Later and most careful researches had caused the conclusion that the Polynesians had come originally from India. Evidence leading to that determination had been gathered till the accumulation reached such dimensions and quality that it could no longer be withstood. However, there could be no denial of the record as declaring or asserting that the Polynesians had at different times communicated with Egypt and with the Indians of the north. Arabia is very distant. Closer inspection penetrates and hurts the reasoning by which it was adjudged that Arabia once contained the beginning of the peoples of the Islands of the Pacific. The immigrants were from interior India. They reached the shore by internal operations or upheavals and through force of circumstances became the navigators challenging the admiration of the men who go down to the sea in ship to this day.

The Maoris of New Zealand tell in their most authentic meles that they came in the first place not from an island, but from a large country having great streams and lakes—from a mainland with mountains of immense extent and wondrous height. Close descriptions prove that they certainly mean India. Much of the Polynesian language can be identified as coming from the Aryan. From India there were brought to the Islands yams, taro, the pig and breadfruit. The names of the Islands came from the Aryan.

There were two migrations to the Islands of the Pacific from India. In all the legends of Polynesia, there are references to a first people coming from a distance. A stop was made by the pioneers in Malay. Here they acquired words and manners connecting with the Malays directly and closely. This first migration was about 1050. Fiji and Raratonga were reached certainly. Around the Island of Raratonga there is a road of flat stones of which the people know nothing at all and can only say it was made by King Toi. Some of these first voyagers reached the Marquesas. The Polynesians are not a branch of the Malay race. That is a theory dead now and one that cannot be proven.

These migrations were not nearly so difficult as the casual reader would naturally suppose. Canoes of large size were built most staunchly. Two would be joined by a firm platform and a low house would be erected on the platform. There would be ample space for the storage of provisions for a long voyage. The supplies included coconuts, pigs, taro and rats. As to the latter the speaker considered that they made food good as rabbits. There was also a story to the effect that the sailors of the canoes had a vegetable found in India that was marvelous in quenching thirst and that answered for water.

As to the second migration the Malays tell of it in a manner that may be accepted. It is made clear that these travelers were men of more ability and experience than those who had preceded them on the voyages of discovery. Wherever they landed they took charge. The native of Fiji is not a true Polynesian. He was changed by the second migration. Mr. Smith referred to the account of the settlement of the Hawaiian Islands as given by Mr. Churchill, the former American Consul at Samoa who lately lectured before the Historical Society. Mr. Smith said that the "Tongans" of whom Mr. Churchill told were not Fiji people but more than likely came from Raratonga. The legends of Raratonga make prominent the incident of an assault of some of their people upon the inhabitants of Fiji. There are tales among the Maoris handed down from their

ancestors dwelling upon an expulsion from Samoa. So recently as 30 years ago, Mr. Smith obtained some confirmation of his theories in these premises in Raratonga. He was told positively of sailings to Samoa. Journeys all over the Pacific and almost all over the world, they say, were made by these earlier Polynesians. They tell of trips made to a region where the sun disappeared for a long period and where there were icebergs. This was 21 generations ago, or about 1350. It was about this time that hero worship began, resulting in the setting up of a category of gods.

There are legends that seem so circumstantially correct as to furnish a record of the fact of the journey of five canoes or ships of those days from Hawaii to New Zealand. They were caught in a great storm, but by their skill of sailing landed no further apart than 150 miles. They made war in some cases upon the inhabitants they found located and were great fighters. It is learned at Raratonga that one of these canoe parties returned to Hawaii to get new supplies of certain articles lost on the voyage and that again another trip was made for the purpose of killing some people in Hawaii in the carrying out of a religious or priestly quarrel. These particular parties were followed back again to New Zealand and given battle, but not until further reinforcements had been summoned from the north and had arrived. All this is in accord with the unwritten history given by the Maoris.

In conclusion Mr. Smith once more emphasized the importance of remembering in studying Polynesia that the people of the most remote times on the Islands could readily make voyages of 600, 1,000 and 2,000 miles or even more.

Mr. W. R. Castle inquired if there had been any decision upon the route by which the immigrants from India had reached Polynesia. Mr. Smith replied that it was believed they had sailed along or around the north of New Guinea. Mr. Smith added that some islands in that locality had names that must have been given them by such voyagers.

Votes of thanks were extended to Miss Henry and to Mr. Smith.

At Women's Exchange.

One of the several real busy Santa Claus bazaars of the town is at the Woman's Exchange on Merchant street, in the old Gazette building. There is an exceptionally complete line of holiday bits and curios of the regulation sort, with a big addition of real novelties on the side. The calendar, which is sure of a welcome at any address is sold at the rate of more than one a minute. There has also been a demand for the Hawaiian cook book, which a number of people think an excellent thing for a Christmas present.

Improved Method.

What seems the proper thing in putting horses and mules aboard island steamers has been instituted. The live stock for Maui and Hawaii was taken aboard by a cowboy, who simply rode up a wide gangway furnished with railings, immediately upon the deck. There is in this method no possibility of any injury to live stock apparently.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scoury Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Bedkins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causitic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Barlape, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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IN A MODEL CITY

Direct Evidence of English Rule in Hong Kong.

City is Built on Slope of High Hill. Some Expenses of the Government.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We have spent five busy days in this bustling crowded place. Imagine a peak six times as high as Punchbowl, and a strip of land at its base one-sixtieth of the distance from the wharf to the foot of Punchbowl; and you will have some idea of the situation of Hong Kong. How it ever entered into anyone's mind to build on such a site a great commercial mart, I cannot conceive. But money and labor will accomplish wonders. For homes, the hill sides have been cut and levelled; roads cut on the face of the cliff; a wire-rope tramway runs up the precipitous front, while for warehouses and stores and offices, the granite of the hill sides has been hewn into blocks and built up into a sea wall, and earth brought down to fill out a level area to erect solid granite structures, four and five stories high. The streets are not wide, and the lowest floor of the numerous balconies, or verandahs, forms an arcade which is in fact the sidewalk for pedestrians. This style of architecture, straight up and down, seems a pile of oblong cells, much as the cliff dwellers of Arizona and New Mexico seem to have built. When Stephens' "Travels in Arabia Petra" was first published, I was fascinated by his description of Petra, with its homes and temples and shops; but Hong Kong is a romance in stone of modern commercial enterprise.

On either end of it are the Chinese quarters with the characteristics peculiar to such places. But let no one who has seen simply Chinese quarters imagine he has seen a Chinese city. One must go to Canton to get any idea of what a Chinese city is. Hong Kong is under English rule. It is a depot for sailors and soldiers, and like every garrison city with its gay-coated officers, the ladies of the place must not be behind in display of color and form. But England has also a state religion, and wherever an Englishman goes he is not ashamed of his religion. Here is a fine cathedral for an English Bishop "in paribus infidelium," a Presbyterian church with an earnest preacher of very decided convictions, and an M. E. Chapel. Why do not our American merchants in foreign lands exert some positive religious influence as do our English brethren? There are many romantic walks and rides around Hong Kong. Some places are inaccessible to the jinrikisha, and people must go in chairs, borne by two, three, or four coolies. They are very comfortable, unless one has before him, as we did in Canton the half starved form of a brother man, with neck galled and calloused from the heavy burden bearing of the daily toll. There is a difference in the jinrikishas in different localities. Those for common hire here are not so much ornamented as elsewhere; but they are very roomy, and the Chinaman runs close to the body of the vehicle, which has iron prongs behind so that it cannot tip backward. The regulation fares are too low, and every ride ends with an altercation with the coolies, demanding more than the pittance allowed by statute.

The first afternoon, the day of our arrival, we went to the peak by the tramway. It was a weird sensation to be held suspended in mid-height, looking down on the houses dotting the hill side, and seeming to tip inward. But the view over the city and bay, as one ascends, is perfectly entrancing, and the ride altogether too short to satisfy the gaze of the enraptured spectator. One of the unexpected incidents, that add to the pleasures of travel, befell us on this trip. Everybody that left our tram took chairs and started off in the same direction. We followed on, our coolies asking no questions, and we giving no directions. At last only one party was before us, and from the direction they took it was evident that they were not going to the peak. They stopped and we stopped. When they entered the building, too large for an ordinary residence, we entered too, and found ourselves in the Peak Sanitarium, a private hospital. But the lady in charge received us most graciously, insisted on serving us with a cup of tea with the most dainty accompaniment, and then kindly directed the coolies to take us where we wanted to go.

The top of the peak has been levelled and is laid out as a flower garden, while in the sheltered side is quite an aviary. Many of the strange and beautiful birds from the islands of Borneo and New Guinea were kept in this aviary with its wire netting so that they had abundant room to fly about. All this is done by private subscription, for Hong Kong's merchant princes are public spirited men; and supplement the large public expenditures by generous gifts for public purposes. It takes \$2,343,730 to meet the annual expenses of governmental administration for this city of 350,000 people. It seems incredible that so large a population can find house-room in such narrow limits; but the houses are very high, and we know the ability of the Chinese to pack themselves away like herrings.

There is a circular pavilion, in classic style of architecture, at the summit of the peak, and the view over the island and its surrounding waters is like that from Tantalus. One looks down on these granite billows,

and the two square miles of anchorage with its floating craft of all shapes and sizes and nationalities, and sees, not only the beauties of the landscape, but the indications of the greatness of England, "Sovereign of the Seas," ruling from far off London with beneficent sway these waters on the coast of China, that vast Empire of unknown resources, whose unnumbered millions do so much of mere drudgery without any outlook over the wide world, and little influence in shaping the destinies of mankind.

Hong Kong has a despicable climate, lying as it does on the north easterly side of the precipitous hill side, exposed to the full intensity of the sun's rays. Though in the same latitude as Honolulu, Iampico, Cape Verde islands, its situation forbids such perfection of climate as we have in Honolulu. In fact, between the two extreme limits of our travels, Hong Kong on the south, and Tokyo on the north, lying in the same latitude with San Francisco and Richmond, we have found no climate to compare in pleasantness with our Honolulu temperature.

We have been travelling all this time in silver money countries, and I cannot say that I have any very high opinion of cheap money. On my letter of credit for gold at San Francisco, I drew twice the amount in silver, and a premium beyond that that varies from one per cent. to five. At Nagasaki, however, the Bank not only gave me no premium for the gold draft, but showed their own notes, giving only 92 cents Japanese currency on the dollar note. It is very difficult to do any business, with such a fluctuating currency value, and calculate what the profits will be at the end of the year. What if the Governor of Hong Kong has a salary of \$32,000; the Chief Justice \$12,000; the Attorney-General \$7,800; these figures must be halved to get their gold value. For such men as engineers, who have families in the home land to support, and must make their remittances in gold, the value of their wages is steadily decreasing as silver goes down the scale. The cost of living, however, keeps steadily rising, as wages and provisions slowly rise to meet the increasing depreciation of the currency of the country.

H. Hong Kong, Oct. 27, 1897.

GOLD AND BLOOD.

Many years ago I knew a man who expended a great part of a large fortune in buying gold, in coin and in bars. This he melted, and with human blood and other unique ingredients, labored secretly to prepare a mixture that should arrest all disease, renew vitality and prolong life indefinitely. I need hardly say that he failed. Not only did he fail, but one day an explosion took place in his laboratory which destroyed the fruits of his toil and left him senseless and badly wounded amid the wreck. The rest of his days were passed in an asylum.

Yet he was not the first man who tried that same experiment, not by thousands. To find the elixir of life was one of the main purposes of the science of alchemy, the barbaric ancestor of the modern science of chemistry. But all that is now discredited. No doctor or student of healing even pretends to possess or to seek an essence of life.

What is undertaken, however, and successfully, is to ascertain the truth about nature's functions, and to help her perform them when they are impeded by disease. Illustrations of what can be done on this line are plentiful. Here is one: "Twelve years ago," says Mrs. Eliza Matcham, of Armitage House, Sutton-on-Hull, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever. At the same time I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite, and pain and weight at the chest after eating. I frequently spat up a quantity of greasy, fatty matter. Later I was afflicted with rheumatism in my hands and feet. Then I fell into a state of debility which continued year after year. I spent a great deal of money in doctoring, all to no purpose. Finally I was induced to try your medicine. In a short time my food agreed with me, the sickness ceased, I grew stronger, and the rheumatism by degrees abated. Now by taking your remedy occasionally I keep in good health. (Signed) MRS. ELIZA MATCHAM, June 2, 1893."

"For some time previous to 1887," writes another, "I was troubled with a digestive disorder. In the autumn of that year (1887) I got a severe cold, which brought on rheumatism and humbug. I had great pain in the back and also in the joints. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines, and advised me to go to Buxton. I did so, but I am bound to say obtained little benefit from it."

"In January, 1888, I had another attack of rheumatic fever, which brought me down into a very low and feeble condition. For days and days together I was unable to eat or sleep. It was only by hardship and pain that I got about at all. Whilst on a visit to Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, some friends told me of the medicine furnished by you. I used it, and soon found relief and gained strength. Cheered up and encouraged by this I continued taking it, and now, by an occasional dose, I keep wholly free from rheumatism and other troubles. (Signed) PHILIP HOPKIN, 20, Maude Street, Grimsby, November 14, 1892."

The eccentric man alluded to in the first part of this article failed to cure any disease with his odd brew. It was costly, too, as I said. Blood is cheap enough, but bars of gold come high. He was a fanatic and a fool.

But here we have two instances in which rheumatism, a common and dangerous ailment, was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, a remedy made not from blood and gold, but from the healing herbs of the fields and forests. And why was it cured thus so speedily and with such seeming ease? Because rheumatism is not a disease of itself, but a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. It is this universal plague that the Syrup scatters and drives away, its children following after. Thus we keep our blood in our veins and our gold—if we have any—in our pockets.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

HOLLISTER & CO. Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELLES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., Ltd.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS, General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER, Disintegrators.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, as the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
319 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

£12,954,539.

1. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000

Subscribed, 2,750,000

Paid up Capital, 687,500

2. Fire Funds, 2,600,500

3. Life and Annuity Funds, 9,666,539

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,077,028

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,404,907

£2,481,935

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reinsurance, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies, 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reinsurance, 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

WITH S. S. CHINA

Men of Great Swift Liner
Under Hawaii's Flag.Capt. Seabury Started From New
Bedford—A Skillful Master—Pur-
suer C. A. Brickwede, Jr.

Capt. William B. Seabury is a native of New Bedford. He commenced his career as a seaman while a boy, in the sugar trade with Brazil. After service from New York, he joined in 1864 the steamship Ocean Queen, and the following year joined the Baltic. In 1874 he was made captain of the Arizona, and from 1875 commanded the City of Panama for four years. While with the Pacific Mail he had charge of all the large steamers owned by that company, and superintended the building of the steamship China, nearly every detail of her construction being left to his judgment. He took command of



C. H. BRICKWEDE, JR.

her as soon as she was completed, and has since run her between San Francisco and China.

One of the best liked officers in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is C. H. Brickwede, Jr., purser of the steamship China. He is thirty-one years of age, and has been connected with this company, having begun his service as steward on March 2, 1873, on the "old" steamship China. He subsequently was connected at different periods with the Alaska, the Yukon, and the City of Tokio.

In July, 1885, he was promoted to freight clerk on the Tokio, which was afterwards lost in 1885. In September, 1886, he was further advanced, taking the position of purser on the steamship Starbuck, and also served in the same capacity on the China. He was subsequently transferred to the City of Peking in March, 1892, and finally to his present position on the China in January, 1895.

His success is somewhat identical with that of other progressive men in the steamship's service. Starting at the lowest position he has made his way to the very top of that portion of the steamship's service with which he is connected. No man in the service stands higher in the estimation of his fellow passengers, or in that of his employers, than Mr. Brickwede, and it is well of him at headquarters, that he has never made a mistake in his account.

WHAT'S AND WAVE

The steamer Jessie Minor sailed from Honolulu for this port with a full cargo of lumber on December 4th.

The Ananagi arrived in Vancouver from this port, December 7th. According to that, she was about 8 1/2 days on the trip.

On December 4th, Welch & Co. chartered the Hawaiian ship Fort George, 1,000 tons, to load coal at Departure Bay for Honolulu.

The brig Oceanic with hides and molasses to J. B. Sprickels & Bros. Co., arrived in San Francisco from Mahuena, December 7th.

The W. H. Diamond on the 1st and the S. G. Wilder on the 5th, have both sailed from San Francisco laden with general merchandise for this port.

The ship A. J. Fuller, which has already made one trip to Honolulu for sugar around the Horn, sailed from New York for this port on December 6th.

The China came alongside at 3 this morning and will continue to San Francisco late this afternoon. Vice-President Schwert of the Pacific Mail Company is aboard.

The Mikohi arrived at 1 this morning from Molokai with a light freight and passenger list. Capt. Bennett reports the recent rainfall on the island the heaviest for many years.

The Australia got away at 4 p. m. Wednesday with a large amount of freight and mail but a very few passengers. The land was on the wharf and played some lively airs.

The German bark Marie Hackfeld sailed from London for Honolulu, via Bremen, on December 7th, laden with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

The bark Andrew Welch, 15 days from Honolulu, the schooner Aloha 14 days from the same port, and the bark

Annie Johnson from Hilo, all arrived in San Francisco on the 9th inst. Purser Kelly will not go back to work until the first of the new year. It is rumored that the places of some of the pursers of the I. I. S. N. Co. steamers will be changed at that time.

The brig Lurline arrived in San Francisco, December 2d, 19 days from Kahului with the following cargo: 907 bags sugar, 50 bbls. molasses, 73 bbls. hides, 29 tons scarf iron and 14 car wheels.

The American schooner W. H. Talbot, Blum master, arrived in port and bailed alongside the Mildred at Allen & Robinson's wharf, early yesterday afternoon, about a day from Kahului, where she discharged her cargo. She comes here empty and will load sugar for San Francisco.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived in port bright and early yesterday morning after a very pleasant trip from San Francisco. She brought 41 cabin and 22 steerage passenger for this port as well as a goodly amount of ice house goods. The Mariposa left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

The American bark C. D. Bryant, Colly master, sailed about noon Wednesday for San Francisco with a cargo of 26,174 bags of sugar, weighing 3,183,315 pounds and valued at \$105,700. The whole lot was shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co. The Bryant had been in port just 61 days before her departure for San Francisco.

The steamer Walaleale arrived in port Wednesday forenoon, having left this place for Kailiwal and other Kanai ports, on Monday morning. The trip was a very quick one considering the fact that she came back laden with a good cargo of sugar for foreign vessels now in port. Purser Pickard makes the following report: "Total of 12,400 bags of sugar left on Kanai and 200 bags of paddy. The Kanai will bring 10,000 bags of paddy for this port and will probably be in on Thursday morning. The Kanai experienced very rough weather during a part of her stay in Hanalei. She had to leave her anchorage. The passage to the river was partly blocked with sand. The Mikahala was discharging coal at Hanalei when we left. She will probably be in Honolulu on Thursday morning early."

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

DIED.

ANGUS—At the family residence on Richards street, Honolulu, December 15, 1897, John M. Angus, aged 65 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Commander Dyer, San Francisco, November 7.
U. S. S. Bennington, Commander Nichols, from cruise about Maui.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.)
Haw. bk. Nuanu, Josselyn, N. Y., November 12.

Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, Newcastle, October 23.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend, November 5.

Br. bk. Iredale, Plunkett, Liverpool, November 5.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, November 19.

Nor. ship Drammen, Andersen, Newcastle, N. W. S., November 19.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, November 23.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, December 4.

Bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, December 5.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Puget Sound, December 12.

Am. bk. R. P. Rihet, Thompson, San Francisco, December 13.

Am. bk. A. W. Spiera, Godett, New York, December 13.

Am. schr. Mildred, Kindlen, Eureka, December 15.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Blum, Kahului, December 16.

ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, December 15.
U. S. S. Bennington, Nichols, from cruise about Maui.

Am. schr. Mildred, Kindlen, from Eureka with lumber for Lewers & Cooke.

Stmr. J. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kanai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, December 16.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kanai ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Blum, from Kahului.

Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Molokai.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from China and Japan.

DEPARTURES.

Wednesday, December 14.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Ka-paa.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Hagland, for Na-

williwill, Koloa, Eleefe, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.
Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului, Keanae, Hana, Hamoa, Kipahulu, and Paahau.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papahou, Hilo and Pohoiki.
Stmr. Lehua, Andrews, for Kukaulau, Luapahoehoe, Hakalau, Honoum and Pohakumano.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kanai ports.

Wednesday, December 15.
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, for San Francisco.
P. M. S. S. Barracouta, Irvine, for Champerico, Mexico.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Thursday, December 16.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Eureka, per schr. Mildred, December 15—John Saxe.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, December 15—Mrs. W. H. Bailey, H. A. Baldwin and wife, J. R. Berger, D. K. Edwards and wife, Miss Edwards, M. Green, Miss M. Green, A. Haas, F. O. Harvey, Miss E. Holmes, M. Howard and wife, Mrs. C. J. Hutchings and daughter, W. G. Hyman, Miss Annie Johnson, Miss M. Levinson, T. W. Matthews, Miss E. McInerney, C. McLennan, wife and child, J. E. Miller, Miss Needham, Miss L. Paris, M. Phillips, Wm. Pierce, Chas. Pleasants, W. B. Powell, J. A. E. Reesor, Mrs. R. Rycroft, Mrs. A. Shelly, Herbert Smith, G. B. Studd, Mrs. R. W. Toward, L. M. Vettesen, Right Rev. Bishop Willis and wife, John Wilson and wife.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, December 16—Geo. Fairchild.

From the Orient, per S. S. China, December 17—Mr. and Mrs. Tracy C. Drake, K. Ikeda, J. M. Jackson, T. A. Lloyd, D. H. Rosell, K. Shieno.

Departures.

For Kanai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 14—F. A. Schaefer, H. D. Wishard, wife and child, Miss Mah-ei Hart, C. H. Wilcox, G. P. Wilcox, Master Bishop, Miss Blackstadt, Miss Blackstadt, A. Cropp, Gen. W. Fisher, E. De Lacey, Mrs. H. Isenberg and 55 on deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Helene, December 14—Miss H. S. Judd, Miss A. E. Judd, Chas. Nottley, Jr., John Wilson, W. H. Bailey, Jr., J. P. Cooke, J. J. Drummond, M. F. Gracia, Hon. W. O. Smith, Rev. M. K. Kikahi, wife, daughter and child, W. A. Wall, J. J. Halr, Mrs. H. G. Alexander and son, Miss Belle Dickey, Miss Alexander, M. Decker, C. H. Dickey.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Claudine, December 14—Volcano: Mrs. W. A. Akers, Miss Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Burnett, Mrs. L. E. Whitler, G. W. Weeks, C. S. Joslyn, M. S. Rahmaweller, Way ports: T. H. Davies, Mrs. Kelley and 3 daughters, Arthur Horner, Mr. Hartman, Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Dr. Howe, A. H. Jackson, C. Kaiser, F. W. Thrum and wife, F. M. Wakefield, J. A. McCandless, H. P. Eakin, G. J. Campbell, Wm. Mutch, Mr. Paizig, L. Asee, Jno. Baker, Dr. Shaw, W. S. Wise, J. T. Hawke, W. J. Kane, L. T. Grant, E. R. Hendry, Raymond Coan, Miss A. Horner, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss A. V. Horner, Robt. Wallace, J. M. Horner, J. Lucas, C. E. Eagan, Jno. Wilson, Father Bonaventura, Bishop of Panopolis, Miss E. Randall, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Robt. Collins, W. E. Bell, D. Dunhausen, Dr. Peterson, Ahip and C. H. Rose.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, December 15—Miss M. G. Beckwith, Dr. B. D. Bond, Miss C. S. Bond, Miss H. Hind, Rev. H. Judd and wife, E. V. Everett, B. R. B., Paul Bribosia, Miss H. Hendrick, B. T. McCulloch, M. J. Polmere and St. C. Savers.

For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, December 16—Hon. S. Percy Smith.

F. SOUZA.

Expert Coffee Planter with over 15 years' experience in Cultivating Coffee at Guatemala, Central America, offers his services as Manager of one or several adjoining plantations. Please address to

Care of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., 4785-1m 1923-1m Honolulu, H. I.

FOR SALE.

A number of Hawaiian Bred Mules, broken and unbroken.

1924-1m P. R. ISENBERG.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simon Magnin, late of San Francisco, deceased, and having property in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Simon Magnin duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. W. Hall, at his office, on Port Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. W. HALL,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simon Magnin, deceased.
Honolulu, December 3, 1897.
1922-6t

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other islands having turkey chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Honolulu, December 15, 1897.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper Department, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 15, 1898, after which date the books of this Department will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1897.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executor of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Executor.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, December 14, 1897.
By the Court:
P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Elizabeth Lopez vs. Delphino Lopez. The Republic of Hawaii.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Delphino Lopez, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claims of Elizabeth Lopez, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then return this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit (Seal) Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 14th day of September, 1897.

(Sig.) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next February, 1898, term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, November, 1897.
1921-6lf

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of powers of sale contained in those two certain mortgages made by Antonio Rosa to the Trustees under the will of William C. Lunallilo, deceased, the first of which said mortgages is dated December 13, 1892, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 79, pages 208 and 209; and the second dated May 17, 1894, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 88, pages 186, 187 and 188, the mortgagees intend to foreclose said mortgages for breach of condition in them respectively contained, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments described in said mortgages, and which are the same as described in each of said mortgages respectively, will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property described in said mortgages respectively are those three several parcels or tracts of land situate in Kalihi, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, and described as follows:

1. All that parcel of land known as Ounau, on the south side of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 8 in Land Commission Award 6450, to Kaunuuha no Moehouha, containing an area of 81 acres more or less.

2. All that parcel of land known as Kekuapalau, on the north side of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 9 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunuuha no Moehouha, containing an area of 105 acres more or less.

3. All that parcel of land known as Pohakuaawa at or near the head of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 10 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunuuha no Moehouha, containing an area of 326 acres more or less.

All of which parcels or tracts of land being the same as described in deed from D. K. Fyfe, the Commissioner to sell the real estate of W. L. Moehouha, to said Antonio Rosa, dated December 13, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 79, pages 206, 207 and 208.

The above described tracts of land are adjacent to the city of Honolulu,

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:
PERU Jan. 8	CITY OF PEKING Dec. 25
COPTIC Jan. 18	DORIC Jan. 4
GALIC Feb. 6	BELGIC Jan. 22
	PERU Feb. 1

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

and being well suited to the cultivation of coffee as well as other products, their sale will afford an exceptional opportunity for the purchase of such land within easy access from Honolulu.

Terms cash. Deeds at the expense of purchasers.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
MARY S. PARKER,
HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Trustees under will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased.
Honolulu, November 16, 1897.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, at his office, on Fort street, Honolulu.

The above foreclosure sale is postponed till Saturday, January 8, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

1924-2t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Maria E. Galaspo and Eduardo A. Galaspo to Joseph P. Cooke, dated December 11, 1894, recorded Liber 151, pages 279, 280, and assigned to L. L. Cooke, Trustee, with right to foreclose; notice is hereby given that the assignee of the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, December 17, 1897.
W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
A certain piece of land situated at Pearl City, known as Lot No. 7, block No. 1 of the Map of Pearl City, adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Co., having a frontage of 75 feet on First street, and a depth of 150 feet, being the same premises conveyed to Eduardo Galaspo by deed of said company, dated May 24th, 1892, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Book 136, pages 421 and 422.

1925-3tf

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by M. Kalamia and his wife Mary Kalamia, of Lihue, Island of Kauai, to C. H. Bishop, dated 9th day of November, 1895, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, in Liber 157, pages 306, 307 and 308, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of condition in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the store of said mortgagee at said Lihue, Kauai, on the 28th day of December, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage are all those parcels of lands situate at Halku, District of Lihue, Kauai, and described in R. P. No. 3667, containing an area of 1 acre, 30 perches, more or less, and R. P. No. 3699, containing 1 acre, 1 rood and 14 perches, and R. P. No. 3783, containing 1 acre, 1 rood and 30 perches, and also the share of Kamakahihi (k), deceased, in the Hul Kua Aina o Wainiha, conveyed to said mortgagee, by deed of J. W. Lotia, Administrator, and recorded in said Registry in Liber—, on pages—.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at expense of purchasers.

C. H. BISHOP,
Mortgagee.

For further particulars enquire of said mortgagee at his store at Lihue, Kauai.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, Dec. 1, 1897.
1921-4tf

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Thursday, Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday, Dec. 21
Friday, Dec. 21

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa